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RETRIBUTION.

BY "THE DUCHESS."

CHAPTER IX.

It is eight o'clock on the ensuing morning when Lucy, Millicent's maid, rushed sobbing into Mrs. Brand's bedroom.

"Oh, ma'm! Oh, my young lady! Oh, ma'm! Oh! poor Miss Millicent!"

"What! What is it? Speak, girl!" commands Mrs. Brand, her face growing pale with nervous expectation.

"Oh, ma'm! that I should live to see this day! Oh, poor, dear Miss Grey! Her as I was fond of. Her as never said a word unkind to mortal soul. To see her now, and to think that only yesterday"——

"What do you mean, girl?" cries Mrs. Brand, ringing the bell frantically. "Good heavens! What has happened to Miss Grey?"

"Oh, to only look at her, ma'm—I thought I'd have dropped at her feet when I pushed the door back, never knowing why it was so hard to open and she lying against it, with her poor head"——

"The woman will drive me mad!" cries Mrs. Brand in a choked tone, and, hurrying past her, made her way to Millicent's bedroom.

Already two or three servants have gathered there. The door is open, and they are stooping over something lying on the floor almost immediately beyond the threshold.

Mrs. Brand, with a little cry, and pale and trembling, rushes forward, the servants part involuntarily, and there lying upon the ground, to all appearance lifeless, lies Millicent. Her head is thrown backward, and one hand is tightly clinched.

"She is fainting. It is only a faint!" cried Mrs. Brand, with an anguish in her tone that belies the meaning of her words. "What are you all standing idle there for?" turning upon the terrified women. "Has no one thought of sending for a doctor?"

She is down on her knees now beside the pale still form, and has raised the cold head on her arm.

"Yes, ma'm; James has gone for a doctor," sobs the housemaid nervously.

"Help me to lift her. So! Oh! be gentle, girl! There—on her bed. Pull up the blinds—what are they down for at this hour?—one would think she was dead!"

She says this vehemently, with a sort of defiance. But the awful word is too much for her—it has hardly passed her lips when her fictitious anger gives way, she bursts into tears, and, falling on her knees beside the bed, she stretches out her arms to the unconscious body.

"Oh! my child! My pretty girl! What is it? What has happened to you? Oh! Millicent, speak to me!"

The doctor entering at this moment, she calms herself by a supreme effort, for in truth the poor woman is terribly unnerved—no smallest suspicion of tragedy having ever come near her before, in all her calm, easy, luxurious life.

"H'm! ha!" says Dr. Thesby, sniffing about him suspiciously as he walks lightly to the bedside and stoops over Millicent. "Young lady been playing pranks with chloroform?"

"Oh, no! Impossible," exclaims Mrs. Brand. "Indeed, I hardly think there is any in the house. Certainly none that is not under lock and key in my own room."

"Nevertheless, there is chloroform here, or has been," says the doctor, sniffing again. He has been examining Millicent while speaking, and now calls for certain things to be brought him by the attending servants. Seeing Mrs. Brand's distress, he turns kindly to her. "I can't quite make it out yet, but pray compose yourself, my dear madame. Your niece is by no means beyond the power of man yet."

And, indeed, at the expiration of half an hour or so Millicent is so far recovered as to be able to smile upon them, and whisper a word or two to her aunt.

"No whispering, I think—no confidences just yet," says Dr. Thesby, rubbing his hands. "Though I agree with you, my dear lady, that no time should be lost about seeing into this—er—truly extraordinary affair. What d'ye say, my good woman," turning sharply to one of the maids.

"A handkerchief, eh? Picked up by you? Lying on Miss Grey's face—or partly so? eh! eh! Think what you are saying now, my good girl, as I dare say you will have to repeat it pretty often later on."

Yes. The girl had picked it up when first she stooped over Miss Grey. It was not exactly on her face, but looked as if it had slipped off it.

The doctor, folding it neatly, puts it in his breast pocket. "Important evidence, madame! If you will permit me, I will take charge of it. Heavily saturated with chloroform, I should say, from the strength of the aroma that still clings to it."

"Let me see it," says Millicent suddenly, in a voice so much stronger and with such excitement on her pale face that the doctor thinks it better to accede to her request, while still entreating her to "Be calm!—be calm! and above all things to be calm!"

"As if," said Millicent afterward to Nadine, "any one could be expected to be calm who had just escaped being murdered, and had had the finest sapphires in England stolen from her!"

The handkerchief is a large, coarse, common one, white in color, and of such a texture as might be used by a respectable artisan on a holiday making.

"It is a clew," says the doctor triumphantly; but Millicent, though she could not have put her conviction into words, feels that it will never help to bring the real offender to justice.

"But what brought the man here—that is what I want to know?" demands Mrs. Brand, with a little spreading of her hands, when the doctor has called some hours later to find his patient has been sleeping quietly during his absence, and has only roused to consciousness again upon his entrance.

"Not a word have I let her speak—not a word," says Mrs. Brand, with very pardonable pride, considering the extent of her curiosity.

"Well, I must speak now," murmurs Millicent, still very feebly, but with a decided increase of strength that the doctor finds very satisfactory.

"Why, we shall have her downstairs in no time," declares he jovially.

Then Millicent launches into a description of the man who had thrown a handkerchief over her face and left her to live or die, as chance dictated, while he made good his escape. It is this information that calls forth from Mrs. Brand the question as to what brought him into her house at all that unseemly midnight hour.

"Ah! auntie!" says the girl, looking at her out of her cushioned arm chair, with great pathetic eyes that have grown greater because of the regretful tears that are filling them. "Do you not know? Do you not guess? When you opened my hand, and the sapphire locket dropped out, did you guess nothing then?"

"No, child—no."

"That locket is a gift to me."

"A gift? I know that," impatiently. "A gift from your Uncle Timothy, with all the rest of those very beautiful stones. A magnificent gift, truly."

"No!—a gift from the man who has stolen all those unrivaled stones!"

"Stolen!" Mrs. Brand falls back in her chair, and gazes at Millicent with horror stricken eyes.

"What! Gone! Those priceless sapphires!" cries Dr. Thesby, who is an old friend of Mrs. Brand's, and had been shown the sumptuous gift of Timothy Boyle when first presented to Miss Grey.

"Ah!" says Millicent, laughing hysterically, "the burglar evidently did not think them, as you do, priceless. No doubt he is already pricing them—is arranging how to break them up and sell them—breaking up—my—lovely—necklet—my beautiful!"— Here, being still very weak, she gives up her mournful description, and subsides into a storm of tears.

"There, there, darling! Oh, don't cry like that! Think of your weak state. But what an audacious thing! Bless me, what will your uncle say? Now, my dearest love, I implore you to control yourself. Remember how that unmitigated villain nearly deprived you of your life only a few short hours ago. In this very chamber, Dr. Thesby. Oh! to think of it! It must have almost happened on this very spot!" Here she grows tragic, and speaks in a deep bass tone that she believes befits the occasion. "Oh! Millicent, darling, you will break my heart—your old auntie's heart—if you keep on sobbing like that. Dear! dear! dear! to think that those sapphires—heirlooms, doctor—and the finest in England—indeed, in Europe, I might safely say—are now being melted down—that is, broken up, or whatever it is those terrible men do to them—while we are sitting inactive here! Can nothing be done? Oh! doctor—Dr. Thesby! What is the matter with her now?—has that wretch succeeded in killing her after all?"

Millicent, in fact, driven to despair by this prolonged lament, has gone into violent hysterics.

"No, ma'm, he hasn't," says the doctor, with severe meaning, who had tried to stem the flow of Mrs. Brand's eloquence, eagerly but ineffectually, during the past five minutes.

CHAPTER X.

It is about five in the afternoon when Nadine rushes up the stairs, horrified by what she has just heard in the hall, and flings herself into her friend's arms.

"Such a thing to happen to you!" she cries, in her little rapid fashion. "The miscreant!—the assassin! Oh, Millicent, when Brown" (the butler) "stopped me in the hall to tell me the dreadful news I nearly fainted. Only the idea of seeing you face to face to make sure of your escape sustained me, and gave me strength to get here."

Indeed, she is as pale as a ghost, and her eyes are full of tears. Sweet eyes, as full of love as tears.

"Well, now you have seen me," with a laugh, and a gentle shake administered to the trembling Nadine, "cheer up a bit, and let the blood flow into those wan cheeks. Talking about blood flowing, I'm glad mine was not let loose last night."

"Oh! don't—don't!" says Nadine, shuddering violently.

"Well, there, there. I have unnerved you, and I ought to be ashamed of myself. But the fact is, I am unnerved myself, only my nervousness has the effect of raising a sense of ridicule within me. I cannot keep from jesting on last night's adventure, though I dare say tomorrow I shall be prostrated. It is a strange excitement, better not indulged. Well! it is an ill wind that blows nobody good. You cannot compel me, tyrant that you are! to stammer over my German to-day."

An arrangement had been entered into between them some weeks ago, when Millicent had been brought out, and was supposed to have left her childhood and the schoolroom behind her. Nadine, for many reasons, would not consent to be her companion. One was because she could not well leave her mother; another because of her engagement to Paul Annerley; another (was it so very important?) because she could not give up the tuition of Mr. Duran's little daughter. So Millicent had squared matters by declaring to her auntie that though she considered she knew as much music as would carry her on through life, her knowledge of German was still singularly deficient, and auntie, delighted at this trait of intellectual diligence in her niece, had at once requested Miss Roche to continue her three visits a week to Park lane as heretofore.

"Tell me about it," says Nadine breathlessly, her big blue eyes enlarged with fear and curiosity. She has seated herself on a dainty pric dieu, and is leaning forward with clasped hands in an attitude highly suggestive of prayer, and therefore highly suited to the chair.

Millicent, nothing loath, makes her a present of the entire scene from beginning to end.

"He might have been a much worse burglar, all things considered, and there was quite a touch of chivalry—a suspicion of Claude Duval—in the fact of his making me a present of my own locket," she says, still unable to refrain from turning the whole thing into ridicule. "To go to the very root of the matter, it must be confessed that I am the proud possessor of his heart. He left me that at least."

"The coward!" says Nadine, clasping her pretty hands, "to attack alone one poor woman! But, Millicent, from what you tell me, I—I don't think the burglar could have been quite a common man. Was he tall—handsome?"

"Handsome! Why, I couldn't see a feature in his face. You don't suppose that that sort of person comes around with an open, ingenuous countenance, ready for all men's inspection? If so, you are mistaken. My burglar came with a mask that prevented me from seeing the chiseled features that I feel convinced lay beneath it. Altogether, he was not of the common, every day lot that one meets. He was a departure from the regular lines. He was strange to me! Strange! And yet"——

Suddenly the half mocking, wholly gay air she has used hitherto drops from her, and she turns upon Nadine a startled glance. She leans toward her, and laying her hand upon her shoulders, subjects her to an exhaustive scrutiny.

"I must speak. I must tell you," she says at last. "It has weighed upon me ever since, and—and—the others would consider it in the light of a nightmare, or else say the idea arose from a feeling of nervous horror; but it did not."

"What is it, Millicent? You forget I do not understand," says Nadine, a little awed by the solemnity of the other's glance.

"Just this: that that terrible burglar, from the time he entered my room to the time he left it, seemed strangely familiar. I cannot account for it. His voice I never heard before. He was dressed in the clothes of a common workman, and I know no workman. His face, indeed, was hidden"——

She stops abruptly as though oppressed by some hidden thought.

"Yes, it was hidden," she says at last. "Yet I am pursued by a hideous fear that if I could have removed that mask the features would have been familiar to me!"

She sinks back in her chair, looking pale and exhausted.

"It is mere nervousness," says Nadine tenderly. "A chimera arising from an overwrought sensibility. Do not think of him again, darling. Rest, and time will cure you of that foolish phantasy."

"Nothing will cure me of the certainty that a face well known to me lay behind that humble mask," returns Millicent with a shudder.

She rallies a little after a while, and a swift smile curves her lips.

"We are a doomed family," she says gayly. "A prey to burglars. First my aunt, Lady Valworth's, diamonds disappear, not to be restored by all the detective power in England, and now, my sapphires! Poor Uncle Timothy! he gave much of his life to a contemplation of those stones, and now a vulgar criminal is the possessor of them. It is very cruel of me to laugh, is it not? Especially as I am the only one that can see a comical side of the affair. Yes, I am sorry that I am not more sorry because of their disappearance."

"Has Mr. Boyle yet heard of their being stolen?"

"Not yet. He was to have been here this morning, but"——

"He was here this morning, darling," says Mrs. Brand, who has just entered the room and heard the drift of the conversation, "but you were then so weak that of course I could not see him. He heard nothing, as I told Brown to be silent about our sensation to any caller—so he merely left word that he hoped your headache would be better soon (I suggested headache to Brown as a general and safe sort of not at home), and that he would call again to-morrow morning."

"Wonderfully attentive for him," says Millicent, smoothing down the laces of her loose gown.

"Dear fellow! He is always all he ought to be! So like his good father," says Mrs. Brand emphatically.

"Inspector Dunn has just been here," goes on Mrs. Brand presently. "He seems a clever man, and holds out great hopes of being able to capture the robber and restore to you your sapphires. I ran up at once to tell you. He seems to think it will be difficult to get rid of the sapphires, even should the robber go to Antwerp or some of those foreign places. All the shipping ports are being closely watched. He really gave me great hope. Your uncle Timothy has been here on and off all day, but I would not let him see you, he was so excited. Of course he feels the loss of the jewels. He thought a great deal of them. That is hardly to be wondered at, my dear Nadine, considering their size and their purity. I assure you, people have been known to go out of their minds for far less cause. Are you going now, my dear? Well, I suppose it is getting late. Such a comfort it has been to me to know you were with Milli cut while I was trying to explain things to those stupid De Laines. They would have it that my poor child had had her skull crushed in, and that the burglar had been discovered hiding behind the drawing room curtains—such nonsense, you know! Well, good night, then, dear child. Be sure you come as early as you can on Thursday; Millicent is always so much better when she has had an hour with you."

Having kissed Nadine, of whom indeed she is extremely fond, Mrs. Brand ushers her down the staircase and through the hall.

CHAPTER XI.

"The thing is how to discover him. Those fellows nowadays are so difficult to unearth, and our detective system is so painfully inefficient."

"I don't want him," says Millicent, who is looking very pretty and fragile in her invalid gown of white cashmere and lace. "I only want my sapphires. I was saying to auntie only this morning what a very remarkable thing it is, that both Lady Valworth—your mother—and I should have been made a prey of burglars."

"Odd! The same thought struck me only this morning," says Granit, showing all his white teeth as he smiles. ("What a bite he could give," thinks his fiancee, watching him.) "Quite a coincidence, eh? But it must be acknowledged your loss is even greater than hers. Those sapphires were unrivaled, and will fetch a high price anywhere."

"Your loss, too, Granit," says Mrs. Brand. "Your future wife"—with a smile at Millicent—"will lose a little of her prestige now she has ceased to be the possessor of these famous jewels."

"My future wife," says Granit gracefully, "will not need the addition of any jewels to make her the most beautiful woman in England."

"Ye gods!" cries Miss Grey, springing suddenly to her feet and rushing across the room to a mirror. "Am I that? The most beautiful woman in England! Am I that now, my good Granit? Or is it the fact of being your wife that will make me so?"

"Now, of course. And then, too, I hope."

"Wrong now, at all events, my friend," after an exhaustive examination of her pretty form in the mirror. "I know some one at this very moment who is unspeakably better worth looking at than I am."

"Lady Landing?"

"No! I prefer myself to her. I was thinking of my little friend—my youthful instructress—Nadine Roche. By the bye, what a singular thing that you have never seen her."

"Quite as singular that she has never seen me."

"She did—once."

Boyle turns straight round and looks at her. He had been teasing the parrot up to this. Though he does not speak, something in his face compels her to answer him as though he had done so.

"Yes—once, really; so you are not as unknown to fame as you imagine."

"She told you so?"

"She confessed as much. But, as you seem modest about it, perhaps it will comfort you to learn that what she did see was only the back of your head, and a bit of your nose. You know, if you will wear your nose so long you cannot expect it to altogether escape observation."

Granit laughs.

"So that was all she saw? She can have no idea then what a good looking fellow I am," he says, with a mischievous shrug.

"Not the slightest. Your persistent refusal to oblige all your admirers by sitting to a photographer has put it out of my power to give Nadine some faint idea of your charms."

"Just as well; she might have been overpowered by them," returns Granit, who has gone back to his task of reducing the parrot to a state of frenzy.

"Not that I believe in photographs," goes on Millicent. "There is Letty Lumsden, she looks like a Venus on cardboard—like a dairymaid in the flesh."

"To say nothing of Mrs. Denby, who looks like a saint in the flesh, and like a Bacchante, as portrayed by Dessemains. I'm rather glad I'm out of it. I rejoice to think my face is still my own. Photos"—with a curious little laugh—"are dangerous."

"If every one thought that the detectives would be oftener at fault than they are," says Mrs. Brand, "Photographs have been the means of bringing many criminals to justice."

"As I have said—they are dangerous," replies her nephew.

"I wish we had some picture of the wretch who has robbed Millicent."

"But you see you haven't."

"You take it very easily—yet you must regret the jewels, Granit," says Mrs. Brand, fretfully, who is of opinion that nothing now should be thought of but the irreparable loss her niece has sustained, and who regards the present frivolity as being distinctly in bad taste, considering all things. Indeed, she would have considered it hardly out of place if some one had pulled down the blinds and put muffling on the knocker.

"I assure you I do not regret them. I have nothing to regret," returns he, laughing lightly. Then he looks at Millicent. "How can I find room for regret when I see my cousin safe and well?"

Millicent is as touched by his manner as it would be possible for him to move her.

"Certainly he bears the loss of those jewels very well," she says to herself; "and he used to be their most extravagant admirer. Sometimes it irritated me to think he looked upon them with a proprietorial eye, but after all I believe I wronged him. If they were still in my possession or in his he could not be more unconcerned."

She gives him a little kindly glance as a reward for this, which seems to afford him some secret amusement.

"The thing that puzzles me," goes on Mrs. Brand, who cannot keep her mind off the subject, "is how the miscreant got in. Certainly Brown confesses he is not in the habit of putting up the chain at night—a most reprehensible neglect, for which I have severely censured him; but, admitting that, I do not see how the burglar could have had a door key exactly like ours. It is one of a most peculiar pattern; poor Mr. Brand quite prided himself on it."

"The more peculiar, the easier to take an impression of it," says Granit.

"To take an impression?—to get a false key made? But that means you would suspect the servants. I could not do that; they are all old servants—old friends, indeed, I might almost say."

"You are like my mother. She will not believe the servants were implicated in the diamond robbery at Valworth; yet if she had taken my advice a recovery might have been effected. Mind, I do not say it would," says Capt. Boyle, who seems determined to give everyone a chance; "I only say it might."

"But—but surely you would not attach suspicion to Brown?" says Mrs. Brand, nervously, who is easily swayed.

"There are other servants in the house besides Brown; and people come and go—eh?"

"No one comes and goes except Miss Roche; you would not suspect her, I suppose?" says Millicent coldly.

"I really could not form an opinion. You forget I have not had the pleasure of an introduction to Miss Roche."

There is a slight return of his sneering tone here—the tone that had driven her to passionate anger during that interview at the last dance she had attended. She has seen fit to forget that scene, and so has he; but just now she is strongly reminded of it. Mrs. Brand, scenting mischief in the air, comes to the rescue.

"Tut," says she, "what an absurd question to arise! Let Miss Roche's name alone. I must say, Millicent, you show but questionable taste when you drag your little friend's name into such an affair. I could tell you something more to the purpose, but mum, mum, mum is the word."

"Oh, auntie, you have heard something!" cries Millicent, pouncing down upon her. "You have had news, and, naughty woman that you are, you have hidden it from me. Come, out with it! Your blood will be upon your own head if you delay for another moment."

"But I assure you, my dearest girl"——

"Your dearest girl is disgusted with your duplicity. Come, speak, I say. One, two—three will be your death signal. Granit, do you take no interest in the proceedings? Are you not longing to hear of the capture of the capturer of my sapphires?"

She is kneeling beside Mrs. Brand, having thrown her arms coaxingly around her, so cannot see Granit's face, but she can hear his laugh.

"Yes; let us know what kind of a fellow he is," he says.

"Nonsense! Of course it has not come to that yet, but there is a clew—a strong clew! And oddly enough, the detective tells me they believe our burglar is the very one who had a hand in abstracting your mother's diamonds"—she is speaking now to Boyle; "that struck me as being very remarkable."

"Looks as if it was some one connected with the family. You will bear me out that I have all along directed attention to the servants," says Granit. "It is a thousand pities this clever detective of yours was not called in at the Valworth affair. I blame myself very much for recommending Simpson, who really did nothing, so far as I can hear."

"They are attaching a good deal of importance to the handkerchief Dr. Thesby took into his possession. They have discovered something about that."

"Indeed. It was a common handkerchief, I think you told me."

"Quite coarse."

"Well, you could hardly expect a burglar to have a cambric one."

Granit seems amused.

"My burglar was not a common man, whatever your mother's may have been," interposes Millicent. His voice I cannot describe, because it was distinctly feigned; but something in his whole air forbade the thought that he was of the lower classes. I cannot explain; I must only ask you to try to understand and follow me."

"The miscreant!" ejaculates Mrs. Brand, indignantly.

"In spite of all I really confess to a feeling of sentimental regard for him," says Millicent, gayly. He might have murdered me, but he refrained; and he was so far removed from any suspicion of meanness that he actually forced a gift upon me ere he left. Consider that, auntie, and be more lenient in your abuse."

"I dare say you will persuade yourself by degrees that he fell in love with you," says Mrs. Brand, who is a little offended at any jesting on so solemn a subject.

"And why not, then? Am I not of a presence sufficiently noble to enthrall this modern Turpin?" Miss Grey demands this saucily of her aunt. "Look out for your laurels, Granit; there is a rival in the field."

"I know it, if you allude to Massareene," replies he in a whisper, too low for Mrs. Brand to hear.

Miss Grey colors vividly.

"You mistake," she says, coldly. "I was alluding to the burglar."

"Ah! of him I could never feel jealous," returns he, easily. "Of that you may be positively certain."

He is still regarding her with a gleam of sarcastic amusement in his eyes, that puzzles her and baffles her to read, when the door is thrown open and Mr. Massareene is announced.

CHAPTER XII.

The young man hurries forward—forgetful of Mrs. Brand, etiquette, common politeness, everything—to where Millicent is standing. His face is pale, his eyes brilliant. He is evidently suffering from intense excitement.

"Miss Grey! what terrible thing is this I have heard? But you are well—safe?"

He is holding her hand tightly clasped in both his, and is gazing into her rather pink face with an eager love and solicitude not to be misunderstood. He is as oblivious to Capt. Boyle's sneering laugh as to Mrs. Brand's glance of surprised displeasure, and is, indeed, deaf and blind to everything but Millicent herself. She has been in such sore danger; but now she is here, before him, well, beautiful as ever.

"Quite safe, as you see," says Millicent, in a low, soft tone—the softest she has ever used to him. She cannot but contrast the tender vehemence of his address with the cool, unimpassioned greeting accorded to her by Granit an hour before. "You must not think of me any longer as deserving of your pity. And—have you forgotten auntie?"

Is there the faintest pressure of her cool little hand as she brings him thus back to a sense of his duty?

"How d'ye do, Mr. Massareene?" says Mrs. Brand, a slight touch of asperity in her tone.

There is something about this big, ugly young Irishman, with his musical brogue, and his wonderful eyes, and his impetuosity, that labels him dangerous.

"I beg your pardon!" he exclaims now, striding across the room and clasping Mrs. Brand's jeweled hand in a grasp warm as though he considered himself her prime favorite, rather than a bete noir. The grasp, however, as she does not fail to remark, though warm, is gentle in the extreme, and does not force the rings against the delicate skin. After all—yes—there are some commendable points about this young, ineligible man. "I have been unpardonably rude," goes on the ugly detrimental. "But you will forgive me, Mrs. Brand, when I assure you that I didn't know whether I was standing on my head or my heels when I entered the room. I never got such a shock in my life as Brandon gave me in the Junior a quarter of an hour ago."

"You were on your heels. That I can prove to you," says Mrs. Brand, smiling; she is too good natured not to be half amused, half touched by the young man's evident concern.

"I am witness," puts in Granit, show

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell,
J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1887.

Gov. Beaver has signed the bill creating two new magistrates in Philadelphia.

It is true that all the sheriff's advertising appears in the COLUMBIAN, and that is what stirs up the enmity of the owner of the *Sentinel*. Hence his false charge that we pay a percentage to that official and others for thier patronage.

The law specifically forbids the sheriff to enter into any such an arrangement, and should he charge more for the advertising than he actually pays the printer, he is liable to pay a penalty to the injured party, and may also be prosecuted for taking illegal fees. In such a case the officer would be the violator of the law, and not the newspaper publisher.

An article in last week's *Republican* concerning the false report of the introduction of a bill to provide for an additional judge in this county, is somewhat misleading. It makes the inference that such a bill was actually contemplated, but that the projectors had been frightened off by the opposition developed. In fact, no such bill was ever thought of, and all the commotion has arisen simply from the mistake of a newspaper reporter.

It further gives the impression that Judge Elwell is entirely incapacitated from performing his official duties, which is not the case. He attended to all business of the court up to November 10, and presided on the first day of December court, when he disposed of many cases that were submitted to him at the argument court in November. On January 18, though unable to come up to the court house on account of the weather, all the cases ready on the argument list were submitted to him, and he has disposed of all but one. Scarcely a day has passed that he has not performed some official duty.

Up to December court the entire time occupied by other Judges in holding court for him would not aggregate two weeks in the past twenty-four years, while the time spent by him in holding courts for other Judges would aggregate nearly two years. There is probably no Judge in the state who has called for outside help on account of sickness or other disability, so little as has Judge Elwell. His health is improving, and he hopes to be able to occupy the bench by May court.

BLOOM POOR TAXES.

In order to get a decision as to the proper method of collecting taxes in Bloom Poor District, a case stated was filed, and the court on Monday delivered the following opinion:

By the provisions of the second section of the Wilkesbarre Act, Pamphlet Law, 1860 page 539, extended to the then township of Bloom by the Act of 1869, P. L. page——both referred to in the case stated, the directors of the poor of Bloom township with the other townships connected with it, and their successors were created a body politic and *corporate*, in law to all intents and purposes whatsoever relating to the poor of the district, having perpetual succession, by the name style and title of the directors of the poor of Bloom Poor District. This change from Wilkesbarre township to Bloom Poor District is warranted by the Act of 1869 above mentioned.

By the fourth section of the Act the directors have power to appoint a treasurer, a collector, a steward, a physician, and such other assistants as they may deem necessary. They have power to levy taxes for defraying the expenses of the purchase of a farm, erecting buildings and maintaining the poor, and except so far as is provided and limited in the Act, they have all the power and duties which, overseers of the poor were then required by law to exercise and perform.

They were thereby authorized to lay a rate or assessment on property therein mentioned, and are required to issue their warrant to the collector, attached to a fair duplicate of said tax authorizing and requiring him to demand, receive and collect, from every person therein named the sum wherewith such person stands charged, *in the manner and by the same process as poor taxes are now* (1869) *by law collectable.*

The manner and process of collecting poor taxes at that time are fully set forth in the 31st to 36th Sections of the Act of 15 April 1834, Purd. Dig. 1594. Under that law the collector must have a warrant from the overseers of the poor, there must be demand and refusal to pay; a warrant from a justice of the peace to levy and sell the goods of the delinquent on notice etc. etc.

In the case under consideration the defendant was appointed by the *Director's* of the poor of the Bloom District. Taxes were duly assessed and levied against the plaintiff with the other tax payers of Bloomsburg, late the township of Bloom. Ninety-five per cent. of tax against the plaintiff was paid and on his refusal to pay the balance, the defendant after procuring warrant from a justice of the peace, made the levy on the property, to recover damages for which act this suit is brought.

The plaintiff contends, that having paid his tax within the time specified by the Act entitled An Act regulating the collection of taxes in the several *boroughs* and *townships* of the commonwealth, passed June 25 1885, P. L. 187, he is entitled to a deduction of five per cent. from the amount charged against him.

The question raised by the case is whether that Act applies to the Bloom Poor District in regard to the collection of taxes for the maintenance of the poor within that territory.

The title of the Act, and the provisions of the first section, limit the scope of the Act to townships and boroughs acting in the capacity of such municipality, so far as the election of collector is concerned. The fourth section however might be held to extend to all taxes, county, borough, township, school, poor and taxes levied by other authority empowered to levy taxes within the several boroughs of the commonwealth, and therefore to embrace a corporate poor district, were it not for the last section of the Act, which provides, that, "so much of all general Acts heretofore passed, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed, but this act shall not apply to any taxes, the collection of which is regulated by a local law." It clearly appears by this section that the other authorities mentioned in the fourth section are such as under a general law of the State had and still have power to levy and collect taxes.

The language of the latter part of this section is too plain to admit of construction. "This Act (that is, no part of it) shall apply to any taxes the collection of which is regulated by local law" plain words as to the meaning of which there is no room for doubt. That the Wilkesbarre and Bloom law of 1860 and 1869 are local laws is conceded by counsel for the plaintiff, but it is contended, that because the taxes therein authorized are to be collected in the manner and by the same process as poor laws now (then) by law collected, that therefore the collection of the taxes is not regulated by local law.

In creating this local corporation with more extended duties and larger powers than were possessed by Overseers of the Poor under the general laws of the Commonwealth, the legislature incorporated into the Act by general words the same authority in respect to the collection of taxes by the collector of their appointment, as was possessed by a collector appointed by overseers of the poor.

The effect of the reference to the general law was not different from what it would have been if the sections of the act of 1834 had been incorporated *at length* as sections of the local act.

I am of opinion that the words of the repealing clause of the Act of 1885, as well as the true intent and meaning gathered from the whole scope of the Act precludes the idea that corporations like that of the Bloom district are affected by its provisions. Local plans and systems for support of the poor and the collection of taxes having been adopted in different parts of the state the particulars of which the legislature could notwithout much labor obtain information, it was deemed wise to limit the operation of the law to counties, townships and boroughs where the general law on the subject was in force.

If the draw back authorized by the act of 1885 for prompt payment ought to be allowed, or the penalty for delay imposed, the remedy is with the legislature and not with the Court. Where as in this case, the words are positive that a law shall not apply to a locality or subject, the Courts are bound to abide by what is written.

And now Feby. 7 1887, judgment for the defendant on the case stated with costs.

WM. ELWELL.
P. J.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

On Monday afternoon when licenses were before court, Judges Murphy and McHenry on the bench, E. H. Little, Esq., presented a general remonstrance against the licensing of any place in Columbia county to sell intoxicating liquors: "Because we believe that most of the pauperism, want, and degredation in our land is the result of the use of alcoholic liquors; because of the testimony of eminent and experienced judges of courts that four-fifths of the crimes committed are caused directly or indirectly by the use of alcoholic liquors; and because we have been encouraged by the action of judges in other districts, who have listened to remonstrances and have refused to grant licenses." Mr. Little said that this petition to the honorable the judges of the quarter sessions of the peace was signed by two thousand three hundred ninety seven citizens—three hundred and seventy-three children between fifteen and twenty-one years of age, one thousand one hundred twenty-seven women and eight hundred ninety-seven voters; that the return was from forty-four out of a hundred and thirty Sunday schools in the county, and that upon the same ratio the total of signers would include about one-half the voters of the county, the total vote for governor having been less than six thousand; that several judges in the western counties of the state had refused to grant any licenses, and that the supreme court held that the matter was entirely in the discretion of the court of quarter sessions. In proof, he cited the late decision called Reed's appeal, in which the supreme court say that the intent of the legislature in their act of 22d March, 1867, is very clearly expressed and ought not to be misunderstood; that the court in each county is to hear petitions for or remonstrances against an application for licenses, and is to refuse the license whenever, in their opinion, having due regard to the number and character of the petitioners for and against such application, such license—not hotel—is not necessary to the entertainment of strangers and travelers. The petition must be specific, not general, otherwise it may be disregarded. The petitioners may be male or female citizens, not necessarily voters.

Although the remonstrance was general and not filed seven days before the first day of the term, Mr. Little argued that it might be received and considered, the rule applying only where the character of the applicant or the sufficiency of his equipment is attacked, and the supreme court not excluding a general petition or remonstrance, but saying that it *may be* disregarded, thus implying that it may not be.

Geo. E. Elwell, Esq., representing an applicant, replied, citing the recent opinion—December last, first since Reed's appeal—of Judge Alfred Hand of Scranton, holding that under Reed's appeal a remonstrance not filed in the particular case according to rule of court must be disregarded; that the court must judge of the alleged necessity for the license solely by the number and character of the petitioners and remonstrants—male or female—inquiring by evidence only of the character of the applicant and the fitness of his house; and that, therefore, the number of houses already licensed is not to be considered, the responsibility resting on the people, who determine by their signatures the necessity.

John C. Yocum, Esq., representing an applicant for an old stand, quoted three sections of the court-rules, and objected that it would be unfair, in violation of those sections, to require an applicant to meet, without notice and unprepared, an attack by way of general remonstrance.

C. G. Barkley, Esq., representing the application of Mr. Tubbs for a renewal of license for the Exchange hotel in Bloomsburg, called the attention of the judges to the fact that, while an individual might, if he saw fit, keep a temperance house for the entertainment of the traveling public, yet, under the law as it now stands, no stranger or traveler has the right to claim a meal or lodging or any entertainment except from the landlord of a licensed house. He did not propose to discuss the evils of intemperance, nor to present to the court, which would be bound to disregard it, his individual opinion in advance of the decision of the people, as to the proper remedy for those evils; the question was one now widely agitating the public mind. Meanwhile until the people shall have changed the law to harmonize with the sentiment, as soon as that can be ascertained, it is perhaps the safest and best plan for the courts to endeavor fairly to administer the law as it is.

Judge McHenry announced that Judge Murphy and himself, distrusting their competency to decide upon the legal effect of a general remonstrance, had consulted Judge Elwell at his residence, who had expressed the opinion that such a remonstrance was legally entitled to no weight; that therefore, they should give it none: Mr. Little, thereupon withdrew the paper, since it would not be considered by the court.

All applications against which no special remonstrances were filed were granted and the rest were postponed, to be heard on the arrival of a president judge; one being set for Friday at two o'clock, and the others for Tuesday morning.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1887.

Congress is working away these days as though it realized the shortness of its life and the necessity of accomplishing much before the fourth of March. Various questions have been discussed in both the Senate and House during the past week, some important measures have been passed, and others have become laws by receiving the President's signature.

The Beck bill as passed makes it unlawful for any Senator or Representative to accept employment as attorney at law or payment for services of any kind in opposition to the United States in any case in which its interests may be concerned. Any member of either house of Congress who violates the provisions of this act may be punished by imprisonment not exceeding $500, or by both.

Mr. Evarts went so far as to say that those lawyers in the Senate who would vote for such a bill would make the imputation against their profession that lawyers were a class to be taken out from the rest of the community, for fear they might be drawn over the line of their duty. The right of citizens was to be invaded because honest employment might lead to criminality.

The wily Senator wanted to know if the apothecary's shop should be suppressed because poison was dealt out from it, and though, in order to be consistent, they should make a law forbidding members of Congress from taking any fee. As to the talk about "serving two masters" he asked whether Senators were doing that when, as lawyers, they served the dignity and advantage of the law and the protection of the community, and when, as Senators, they did their duty under their obligations.

All of Mr. Evarts logic was lost upon the Senate however, and refused by a vote of nearly three to one.

The President's approval of the Inter-State Commerce was in full accord with the opinion of Attorney General Garland, and with the views of the entire Cabinet. The next question is, who get to serve their country as commissioners under the new law and against railroad corporations. Among two or three scores of candidates, Col. Morrison is oftenest mentioned as one of the number which will be appointed. He is quoted as saying lately that it is the only position under the Government which he desires.

Representative Reagan, who will come to the United States Senate next year as the successor of Mr. Maxy, of Texas, has long been indentified with the Inter-State Commerce bill. He has contended for this legislation for many years, and his election may be accepted as an indorsement of his course. Judge Reagan, as the Senator elect is called, is a man of indefatigable industry, an assiduous representative of the interests of his constituents, and is sure to make a good record in the Senate. He is well known in Washington, having served four years in Congress before the war, and nearly twelve years since the war. During the war he was Postmaster-General of the Southern Confederacy.

The question of temperance has been creditably solved for herself by the mistress of the White House. When the Diplomatic Corps sat down to the President's dinner of state a few evenings ago, eight wine-glasses stood at every plate but that of Mrs. Cleveland; she took only water. This was not a criticism of the taste of her guests, but only an assertion of her own preference. It defined her personal status, and it discharged her official duty.

It was a fine reply that Ex Lieut. Gov. Brockmeier of Missouri made, when asked why he did not call on President Cleveland. Said he, "I don't think there is a busier man in the country than the President, and as he has little enough time of his own, I don't think I have a right to infringe on it. I have no personal acquaintance with him, and of course he can have no desire to see me. My Congressman proposed to take me to call on him, but I didn't care to take up half an hour of his time in the day that would have to be atoned for at night." If more of the prominent men who visit Washington so fully realized the value of the President's time, it would be gratefully appreciated by him.

Three Peculiarities

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier and regulating medicine, is characterized by three peculiarities, namely:

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The eyes are always in sympathy with the body, and afford an excellent index of its condition. When the eyes become weak, and the lids inflamed and sore, it is an evidence that the system has become disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best known remedy.

Scrofula, which produced a painful inflammation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. By the advice of a physician I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this medicine a short time I was completely

Cured

My eyes are now in a splendid condition, and I use as well and strong as ever. —Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers.—C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until with a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have used for these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it a great blood purifier.—Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye. Three ulcers formed on the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing great pain. After trying many other remedies, to no purpose, I was finally induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

By Taking

three bottles of this medicine I have been entirely cured. My sight has been restored, and there is no sign of inflammation, sore, or ulcer in my eye.—Kendal T. Bowen, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she never saw light of any kind. Physicians of the highest standing exerted their skill, but with no permanent success. On the recommendation of a friend I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which my daughter commenced taking. Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored. Her cure is complete.—W. E. Sutherland, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

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A very pretty piece of work we have in silver is a spoon holder and call bell combined; best quadruple plate, ornamental, handy and not high priced.

Carving knives and forks in sets from 75 cents to twenty dollars, with or without cases.

If you want something handsome for the table we have it in a dozen pearl handled, heavily plated dinner knives in a blue plush case lined with satin; a little expensive but worth all we ask.

Our trade on silver is increasing; advertising and a large line of reliable ware to select from is what causes it. We just received 50 dozen spoons and forks in a variety of patterns and have some more of those lower priced casters on the way. Lower priced because they are plain, but just as heavily plated as the more expensive patterns.

Handsome tea and coffee pots in solid brittania, bright as silver and will wear a life time and always keep their color. Tea kettles in galvanized iron, agate iron, copper, plain and fancy, polished and nickle plated, light and durable.

One of the handiest things about the kitchen is the new combination flour and sugar sifter; answers for a measure and scoop, egg beater, rice washer, fruit strainer. You buy it of agents at seventy-five cents, we sell it to you for 25 cents.

Sign of the big Yale Lock Key.

J. R. SCHUYLER & CO.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary N. Harman, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary in said estate having been granted to the undersigned executors, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

I. W. MCKELVY,
HENRY D. WELSH,
Executors.

feb11.6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

In re estate of Daniel Force, late of Fishingcreek Twp., deceased.

Letters testamentary on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned exr., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

ISAAC A. DAWITT, Exr.,
Rhorsburg, Col. Co., Pa.

dec31.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Creveling, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

Letters testamentary in said estate, having been granted to the undersigned executors, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same to

S. C. CREVELING,
MIRANDA CREVELING,
feb11.6t* Executors, VanCamp, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, February 12, 1887,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain messuage and tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Beaver, in the county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of widow Hosler, on the east by land of Jonas Bredbenner, on the south by Sunbury, Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre railroad, G. W. Fry and Nathan Bredbenner, and on the west by a public road, containing about twenty-two acres more or less, whereon are erected a grist mill and a good water power on the premises.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Catharine Weaver's use vs. M. F. Eyerly, with notice to H. S. Cole and W. B. Cole, terre tenants, and to be sold as the property of M. F. Eyerly, with notice to H. S. Cole and W. B. Cole, terre tenants.

MILLER, Atty. Lev. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Briarcreek, Columbia county, described in two pieces, but held and occupied as one, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone, corner to land late of Henry Brittain's, thence north eighty-four and one-half degrees east eighty perches to a black oak sappling, in the county line of Luzerne and Columbia, thence by the same south three degrees west one hundred and sixty-five perches to land late of Bernard Seybert, thence west forty-four perches to an oak sappling, thence north twenty-eight and one-half degrees west one hundred and two perches, to land late of Henry Brittain, thence by the same north fifty and one-half degrees east twenty-seven and one-tenth perches to a black oak, thence north two degrees east, forty-nine perches to place of beginning, containing seventy-five acres and one hundred and 11 perches, more or less. The other piece of land, adjoining the above, is bounded by:—Beginning at a black oak, thence west fifty-two and six-tenths perches to a white oak, thence north two degrees east twenty-two and two-tenths perches to a stone; thence north fifty-three degrees west, eighteen and two-tenths perches to a stone; thence north twenty-one and a half degrees east, thirty-seven and eight-tenths perches to a stone; thence north forty-one degrees west seventeen perches to a stone; thence north fifty and one-half degrees east, sixteen and two-tenths perches to a stone; thence north twenty-eight and one-half degrees west, one hundred and two perches to the place of beginning, containing twenty-one acres, more or less, together ninety-six acres and one hundred and eleven perches, (excepting out of the last described piece two-thirds of an acre of land, with the appurtenances, lying along the road, from Foundryville to the grist mill, on the premises occpied by Daniel Miller,) on which are erected a large grist mill, a large bank barn, frame farm house and distillery, and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, by virtue of divers Fa. Fas., and to be sold as the property of Daniel F. Seybert.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to the undersigned administrators of Reuben Fahringer, deceased, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Locust township, on

Saturday, February 12, 1887,

at one o'clock p. m., the following described real estate of said deceased, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Locust township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lands of Sarah Mears, on the east by land of Cornelius Fetterman, and on the south and west by public road and lands of Daniel Morris and Abram Bitner, containing about

21 ACRES

of land, more or less, on which are erected

Two Frame Dwelling Houses,

one two stories high and the other one story. Also a good sized barn and other necessary outbuildings. There is also on the premises a good

APPLE ORCHARD

and other fruit trees of all kinds, and also a good well of water. The said real estate lies along the public road leading from Catawissa to Ashland.

Terms of sale will be announced by the crier on the day of sale.

All grain in the ground and personal property on the premises reserved. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

There will also be exposed to sale, at the same time and place, the following described personal property of the widow of the deceased: Two beds and bedding, one settee, one dozen chairs, one iron kettle, two tables, one cupboard, one parlor stove, one wood chest, forty or fifty yards of carpet, a lot of crocks, one large meat tub, grubbing hoe, shovels, hay rakes, one ladder, a lot of hay, by the ton, long straw and corn stalks, fifteen bushels of oats and a lot of rye and other articles too numerous to mention.

HARMAN FAHRINGER,
JOEL ISAIAH BOWER,
IKELER & HERRING, Attys. Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John G. Moore, late of Greenwood Twp.

Letters testamentary in said estate, having been granted to the undersigned exr., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

I. A. DEWITT, Executor.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Proposals will be received by the committee, up to Saturday, February 19, at 12 m., for the carpenter work of the School Furnishing Co.'s buildings. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of J. C. Brown. By order of the

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Ask your retailer for the James Means' $3 Shoe. Caution! Some dealers recommend inferior goods in order to make a larger profit. This is the original $3 Shoe. Beware of imitations which acknowledge their own inferiority by attempting to build upon the reputation of the original.

None Genuine unless bearing this Stamp.

JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE.

For Gentlemen,

Made in Button, Congress and Lace. *Best Calf Skin. Unexcelled in Durability, Comfort & appearance.* A postal card sent to us will bring you information how to get this Shoe in any State or Territory.

J. Means & Co
41 Lincoln St.
Boston, Mass.

Our celebrated factory produces a larger quantity of Shoes of this grade than any other factory in the world. Thousands who wear them will tell you the reason if you ask them. JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE for Boys is unapproached in Durability.

Full lines of the above shoes for sale by

I. W. HARTMAN & SON,
Sole agents for Bloomsburg, Pa. [feb11-13t.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

—:o:—

	Wholesale.	Retai
Wheat per bushel	78 @ 80	
Rye " "	56	
Corn " "	50	65
Oats " "	32	40
Flour " bbl	4 to 5	
Butter	26	28
Eggs	20	22
Potatoes	65	80
Hams	11	16
Dried Apples	03	07
Side and shoulder	10	12
Chickens	6	8
Geese		
Lard per lb	08	10
Vinegar per gal	20	30
Onions per bushel	60	70
Veal skins	07	
Wool per lb	35	
Hides	5 to 7	

COAL ON WHARF.

No 6 $2.00; Nos 2 3, & Lump $3.25
No. 5 $3.00 Bituminous $3.25

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED.—Western winter bran, spot, 13.50 @ 14.25
FLOUR.—Western extra's $4.00 @ 5.50; Penn'a family, 5.87½@ 6.00 Ohio clear, 4.25 @ 4.50 winter patent 4.75 @ 5.00; Penna. roller process 4.10 @ 4.50
WHEAT.—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 91
RYE.—56.
COHN.—50 @ 54
OATS.—No. 3 white @ 35 No. 2, 37
HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, 14.00. fair to good Western and New York, 9.00 @ 12.00; medium Western and New York, 9 @11.: Cut hay as to quality 14. @ 15. Rye straw 15@ 15.50, Wheat straw, 10. Oat straw 9 @ 10.
POTATOES.—New .40 @ 60 per bbl.
EGGS.—Pennsylvania 13; western 12½.
BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 25@28 Creamery Extra 26. Western extra 14@15, fair 10@ 12.
LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 11 @ 12½
DRESSED POULTRY.—Chickens, 11 @ 1

STATEMENT OF THE
Finances of Columbia County,
FROM JANUARY 1st, 1886, TO JANUARY 1st, 1887.

DISTRICTS.	TAXES ASSESSED. County	Dog.	State.	STILL DUE. County	Dog.	State.
Beaver	656 53	32 50	116 85	191 80	34 50	37 05
Benton	814 29	86 00	90 09	502 56	59 00	24 61
Berwick	1698 87	75 50	198 07	535 00	59 52	74 37
Bloom	3660 11	79 50	1021 78	1186 55	80 50	232 01
Briarcreek	1018 75	54 50	110 77	484 14	48 00	41 96
Catawissa	1864 57	74 50	499 19	824 52	57 00	95 16
Centralia	972 09	4 50	239 16	541 05	2 00	19 81
Centre	1538 43	79 00	244 75	791 99	53 50	30 00
Conyng'h'm	2315 89	8 00	16 69	1125 58	6 50	* *
Fishing cr'k	1051 29	105 00	161 85	537 61	71 50	26 91
Franklin	502 23	46 50	70 35	130 42	90 00	14 76
Greenwood	1145 28	101 50	143 98	149 62	37 00	45 40
Hemlock	942 11	65 00	115 65	346 31	38 50	14 99
Jackson	281 66	50 50	48 84	149 69	35 50	14 19
Locust	1374 58	121 00	273 77	103 27	26 50	78 74
Madison	949 17	93 50	161 06	379 43	51 50	14 47
Main	536 23	55 50	125 52	2 6 31	38 50	46 81
Mifflin	974 25	79 00	214 92	389 28	40 00	43 55
Montour	753 47	45 00	129 34	165 84	25 50	14 79
Mt Pleasant	547 39	44 00	100 37	200 84	41 00	15 63
Orange	830 41	60 00	313 72	363 41	33 50	79 49
Pine	388 82	39 50	60 03	258 97	44 50	23 58
Roaringc'k	875 54	99 00	59 44	111 01	14 00	7 08
Scott	1330 98	76 00	214 43	256 06	80 00	80 81
Sugarloaf	395 85	66 00	25 70	209 96	51 50	16 43
	26845 19	1691 50	6185 44	10461 12	988 02	1096 01

Amount due for years previous to 1886.

Districts.	Collectors.	Yr	County	Dog.
Bloom	Jas O Sterner	1885	$ 762 43	$ 69 50
do	W B Allen	1884	371 97	79 50
do	Reuben Harris	1880	494 50	83 01
Pine	L A Garman	1885	* *	54 37
Scott	Wesley Ruckle	1885	* *	16 78
			$1628 90	$ 304 15

PETER A EVANS, Treasurer of Columbia county, in account with said county on county funds.

Jan. 1, 1886. DR.

To amt uncollected prior to 1886	$1273 40
" amt on hand at last settlement	72 94
" county tax assessed in 1886	26845 19
" tax on registry of voters	72 5
" Wm Schaeffer, dist Com., Christian	43 49
" Daniel Laubach, rent old jail	19 25
" Jonas Kline, " "	14 00
" Z R Shultz, pigeon holes	1 00
" B F Powner, fine for killing quails	10 00
" the town of Bloomsb'g, rent old jail stable	28 74
" D R Coffman, rent old jail	12 00
" Guy Jacoby, costs, Com vs Grover	1 80
" County tax on unseated land	724 81
" " " seated land	148 88
" road tax on unseated land	938 45
" " seated land	289 05
" school tax on unseated land	1029 19
" " seated land	344 00
" poor tax on unseated land	545 04
" " seated land	174 17
" building tax on unseated land	175 00
" " seated land	33 03
" special road tax on unseated land	12
" T C McHenry, added tax, Benton	1 80
" S Strombach, added tax, Catawissa	31
" Wm Rost, added tax, Madison	1 80
" Clarence Whipple, added tax, Madison	31
" that fraud'n'y paid by Com'rs	3 00
" amt received from dog fund	1000 00
" Alfred Wolford, added tax, Madison	1 84
" unseated land tax, since distribution	74 08
" seated land tax, since distribution	12 36
" W H Snyder, jury fees	16 03
" I W McKelvy, supt of Margaret Weaver Danville Asylum	60 29
To Wesley Bowman, old plank	3 00
	$45498 22

CR.

By com. and discount allowed on Co. tax for 1886.

Districts.	Com.	Dis.	Districts.	Com.	Dis.
Beaver	$ 9 63	$ 16 90	Jackson	$ 3 22	5 54
Benton	9 01	15 37	Locust	12 12	31 84
Berwick	22 24	54 84	Madison	16 41	27 71
Bloom	47 86	124 42	Main	9 45	16 23
Briarcreek	10 39	26 41	Mifflin	11 18	24 69
Catawissa	19 84	52 43	Montour	11 35	19 01
Centralia	12 51	21 08	Mt Pleas't	7 06	12 02
Centre	14 59	37 89	Orange	13 39	23 33
Conyng'm	1 77	59 12	Pine	4 03	7 10
Fishinger's k	8 62	22 75	Roaringc'k	7 55	13 24
Franklin	10 62	18 52	Scott	12 34	32 12
Greenwood	14 47	36 92	Sugarloaf	2 46	6 33
Hemlock	17 09	29 32			
				$309 01	$737 47

CR.

By commission, exonerations and returns allowed collectors on county tax for 1885 & previous y'rs.

Districts.	Com. 1885.	Ex.	Districts.	Com.	Ex.
Benton	$ 41 92	$ 9 90	Locust	59 97	7 74
Berwick	98 92	46 19	Madison	49 57	14 44
Briarcr'k	57 10	3 45	Main	30 32	35
Catawissa	93 65	21 79	Mifflin	52 90	6 56
Centralia	148 92	40 06	Mt Pleas't	29 46	18 86
Centre	80 16	20 59	Orange	42 42	3 49
Conyng'm	58 61	115 28	Pine	19 23	31 84
Fishingck	55 52	5 11	Scott	68 67	20 07
Greenw'd	61 90	9 27	Sugarloaf	21 32	14 02
Hemlock	48 74	9 92	1884.		
Jackson	13 74	6 90	Centralia	86 21	121 34
				$1253 29	$527 61

By total commission	$ 1862 30
" " discount	737 47
" " exonerations and returns	527 61
" county orders redeemed	27 688 78
" amt due from collectors	12 000 02
" commission to Treasurer	1083 54
" balance in hands of Treasurer	2408 70
	$45 498 22

PETER A EVANS, Treas., in Acc't with Dog Fund.

January 1, 1886.

To amt due at last settlement	$ 1574 70
" assessed in 1886	1691 00
	$ 3265 70

CR.

By commission and discount allowed collectors on dog tax for 1886.

Districts.	Com.	Dis.	Districts.	Com.	Dis.
Beaver	$ 90	$ 1 37	Jackson	$ 45	$ 61
Benton	77	1 10	Locust	1 28	1 80
Berwick	46	65	Madison	1 20	1 80
Bloom	83	1 18	Main	48	72
Briarcr'k	77	1 12	Mifflin	1 12	1 61
Catawissa	50	73	Montour	55	80
Centralia	07	11	Mt Pleas't	66	97
Centre	73	1 04	Orange	76	1 09
Conyng'm	03	05	Pine	43	60
Fishingc'k	99	1 43	Roaringc'k	70	1 02
Franklin	76	1 11	Sc

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1887.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:35 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:49 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:15 a. m.	8:29 a. m.
10:20 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
2:02 p. m.	4:13 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloomberry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:45 a. m.	11:54 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:19 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

SALES.

MARCH 8. A. W. McHenry, of Fishing creek township, will sell valuable personal property, on the premises, near Zion's church. Horses, cows and general farm implements. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

MARCH 10. D. K. Sloan will sell his personal property, on premises, in Orangeville.

FEB. 24. P. S. Brugler, adm'r, &c., of John Springer, deceased, will sell real estate in Hemlock township at one o'clock p. m.

FEB. 22.—Frank Bomboy will sell personal property on the premises of Hiram Reece in Hemlock at 10 o'clock.

AT PRIVATE SALE. —Several lots in Bloomsburg, belonging to M. B. & L. Association.

$1000—In very easy payments will buy a one hundred acre farm, good new house, large new bank barn, excellent spring water, convenient to rail road. Apply to dolt KNORR & WINTERSTEEN.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—Two store rooms, and dwellings with the same, situated on Main street. Also, a stable suitable for livery, in Bloomsburg. Inquire of Dr. J. R. Evans. [j21.

FOR RENT.—The third floor of the COLUMBIAN building, now occupied by N. S. Tingley. Heated by steam, water on second floor, all conveniences. Possession April 1st. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell. [tf.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A position wanted by a smart and sober young man, understands the care of horses and poultry, also very useful with tools and understands painting, not afraid of work. First-class references. C. O. C., Sanitarium, Bloom.

LOST.

LOST.—A ladies' gold cuff button. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to this office.

Envelopes, letter heads, note heads, bill heads, statements, business cards, and all kinds of commercial printing at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Personal.

Mr. Thomas Trench expects to start for Florida this week.

J. G. Swank, of Mifflin, was the foreman of the Grand Jury.

Samuel Harman returned to school, near Philadelphia, on Monday.

Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Marple, of Bridgeport, Conn., attended the funeral of Mrs. Harman last Thursday.

Alem B. Tate was in town this week. He was a printer in the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT office over 30 years ago.

S. C. Creasy was confined to the house with sickness for a few days this week but has again sufficiently recovered to attend to business.

Daniel Kline, of Orangeville, has been suffering with typhoid fever for several weeks past; but we are pleased to state that he is at present writing convalescing.

Mr. Isaac Andrus, of Hetlerville, was in town Monday. He is the constable in Mifflin township and has served the people well. They should re-elect him at the coming election.

The following notice appeared among the personal notices in *The Church*, the official paper of the P. E. Church, in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, published in Philadelphia, in its issue of January 29:

We regret to learn that distinguished citizen and official of Pennsylvania, the Hon. Judge Elwell, of Columbia county, is suffering from a serious and prolonged attack of sickness. No man in Pennsylvania has a higher reputation for truth, and honor, and integrity than Judge Elwell. He possesses in an eminent degree the judicial mind, and in times of most violent commotion he has been selected by the conflicting interests of labor and capital, as the arbiter to adjust their differences. Impartial, capable and incorruptible he is an honor to our elective Judiciary. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and that a life so valuable to this earth may be prolonged, is the prayer of many a Christian.

A new clock has been placed in the court room.

A child of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Maloy was buried on Tuesday.

Orders for township tickets promptly filled by mail at this office.

A little child of Wm. Ferguson died of croup, Sunday, and was buried Tuesday.

Persons contemplating having sales the coming spring will do well to consult our prices for hand bills.

Col. Freeze is building a law office on the corner of his property, next to the Opera House, Centre street.

Passengers and baggage delivered free to persons buying western ticke s of Moyer Bro's. Agts. Penna. R. R.

Quite a number of children in this place had attacks of croup during the past week. There were but few fatal cases.

Passengers going to Rupert or Catawissa in the mornings hereafter please leave their orders at United States express office. tf.

Frank Bomboy has changed the time of his sale to Tuesday, February 22, at 10 o'clock, on the Reece farm, near Buckhorn.

Mrs. Finney's new house on Third street is fast approaching completion. She has leased the one-half of it to Mr. F. H. Jenkins.

The Sunday School Convention of Fishingcreek Twp. will be held on Saturday, February 26, in the Zion church. Services to commence at 10 a. m. All invited.

Tickets north, east, south, south west, west, north west at lowest possible rates. Baggage checked from your door. For full information see W. C. Dougherty, Agt.

Stephen Hetler died at his residence in Mifflin township, Friday evening, February 4, aged about fifty years. He was buried Wednesday at 10 o'clock, in the Mifflinville graveyard.

Mrs. Clinton Lewis, of Jackson township, died on Sunday last, leaving her husband and two children to survive her. Mrs. Lewis was a daughter of Judge Derr. The burial took place on Wednesday.

Mr. A. W. McHenry has concluded to move to Benton and take a position with Mr. Rohr McHenry. He will sell his personal property on Tuesday, March 8. Those wishing to buy horses, cattle, sheep or hogs should remember the day of sale.

Get your wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office.

Judge Green occupied the bench from Thursday morning on.

Finest scenery going West by Penna. R. R. Tickets at Moyer Bros.

No tickets for the town election will be printed at this office unless specially ordered, and paid for.

Judge R. W. Archbald of Scranton who presided in court on Tuesday and Wednesday made a very favorable impression. He is an able jurist and affable gentleman.

The transfer of the P. & R. Express office took place on Monday, Moyer Bros. continuing as agents of the Adams Express. There is now but the one express office in town.

C. Mears & Son exhibited their "Perfect Washer" in front of the Court House this week. The simplicity of the machine attracted the attention of quite a number of people. The manufacturers, Messrs. Mears & Son, are meeting with a ready sale of their washers.

Harry Pursel has bought out James Reilly's barber shop. He is an experienced hand, having learned his trade and worked several years in Wilkes-Barre, and he will, no doubt, retain the old business of the shop and make many new friends. Reilly remains with him as an assistant.

In Sugarloaf township, Col. Co., Mrs. Rebecca Moore, wife of George Moore, after an illness of about seven months departed this life February 3rd, aged 66 years, 6 months and 6 days. The departed bore her illness with patience, and left this world in the hope of again meeting those she loved, and being forever with God's people.

The entertainment given by the Rock Band Concert Co. under the auspices of the Philologian society in Normal Hall Saturday evening of last week was a success in every particular. A large audience greeted the singers, and all were pleased with the music rendered. Should they return again a large audience would be ready to receive them.

The Keystone Minstrel Company, composed of all home talent will give an exhibition in the Opera House, Friday evening of next week, February 18th. J. W Moyer is the manager of the company, and is doing all possible to make it a grand success. Reserved seat tickets on sale at Dentler's shoe store. Secure your seats early.

The Farmers' Institute will be held in the Opera House on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16 and 17 insts. An interesting programme has been prepared, but we could not make room for it. An illustrated lecture on "Facts learned from the analysis of milk and butter" will be given on Wednesday evening by Prof. Cochran of West Chester, Admission free.

It is not often that Associate Judges are called upon to hold court without the assistance of a President Judge, but Judges Murphy and McHenry found themselves in that situation on Monday, and it was a very trying position for them as it was their first day on the bench at a regular term. They were equal to the occasion, however, and they got through with the work with credit to themselves.

Mr. C. C. Trench of Light Street was completely surprised Friday evening of last week, by the sudden appearance of about twenty of his friends from Bloomsburg. It was the birthday anniversary of Mr. Trench. The party were taken to his home in a large sled drawn by four horses. Every one expressed themselves as having had a delightful time and wishing many happy returns of Mr. Trench's birthday anniversary.

The postoffice at Northumberland was entered by burglars last week, Wednesday, and about $450 in cash and $100 in stamps were taken. When Postmaster John C. Forsyth arrived on the scene at 4 o'clock in the morning he found the room full of smoke, and tracks in the new-fallen snow about the door indicated that three men had been engaged in the job. Mr. Morgan, who occupied rooms over the postoffice, heard noise in the office, but supposed it was the postmaster and his assistants.

The Wren Comedy Co. will appear in the Opera House this (Friday) evening, February 11, in the play of "Rip Van Winkle." Mr. S. W Shutt, a member of the band, received the following dispatch from the foreman of the Blossburg Hose Co. in reference to the play, as given in that place Thursday evening of last week:

BLOSSBURG, Pa., Feb. 4, 1887.
MR. S. W. SHUTT, Bloomsburg, Pa.:
"Wren here last night. Fine house. The best of satisfaction."
D. J. KNIFFEN, Foreman.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Daily Telegraph*, of January 18, sent us by Mr. I. B. Ikeler, contains the following:

The Vicksburg *Commercial* thus speaks of Robert Pursel, who is one of the oldest if not the very oldest Mason in the state. He "lives four miles southeast of this village, and is a member of Schoolcraft lodge. He became a Mason in 1820 at Bloomsburg, Pa. He is now 88 years old, and has been a Mason 67 years. Mr. Pursel is hale and hearty; raised the finest garden in Brady during the past year, and is the same Mr. Pursel who husked 60 bushels of corn in one day last Fall and was given credit therefor by our numerous state exchanges."

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Feb. 8, 1887:

John J. Albert, Miss Mattie Ball, Miss May Eaton, J. E. Girton, J. G. Girton, Mr. T. L. Hall, Mrs. George H. Harr, Mr. W. A. Huff, Mrs. Jennie Kidney, A. B. Krickbaum, Miss Mattie Norah, Miss May Parker, Mr. S. Pursell, Miss Mary Freas.

CARDS.

F. A. Wintersteen.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

We have been reliably informed by some of the officers of the School Furnishing Company, that the loss sustained on their factory by the fire of the 26th ult. and insured through Freas Brown's agency was amicably and promptly adjusted and that the company has already received their pay in settlement of all claims under the policies of insurance. The punctuality manifested by the insurance companies will no doubt serve to stimulate the efforts that are being put forth to rebuild the factory and thus again provide work for a number of mechanics who were thrown out by the fire.

Judge Woodward, of Luzerne county, was expected to hold court this week, but owing to serious illness in his family he was obliged on Thursday to notify Judge Elwell that it was impossible for him to come. Immediate efforts were made to fill his place, and fourteen Judges were communicated with. Some were holding their own courts, some were sick, and several were engaged to hold court for other Judges. It was not until Monday morning that a favorable reply was received from Judge Archbald, of Scranton, who arrived on Monday night, and presided on Tuesday and Wednesday. There was no delay on Monday in the business of the court. Associates Murphy and McHenry were on the bench, and all the routine work of the first day was done without a hitch.

Invitations are out for the wedding of J. C. Rutter, Jr., and Miss Hattie McKelvy. The ceremony will be performed at St. Paul's Episcopal church on the 17th inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon.

J. K. Bogert, editor of the Wilkes Barre *Leader*, and postmaster of that city, died last week, Friday. He had been ill for about two months, and for the past four weeks the reports from his bedside have been against his recovery, and his death was not unexpected. He came to Wilkes-Barre from his birthplace, New Columbus, and accepted a clerkship in the office of the Clerk of the Courts under George P. Richards. In 1874 he was elected Register of Wills, and after the expiration of his term became connected with the *Leader*, and soon afterwards became its sole owner. He was appointed postmaster of Wilkes-Barre over a year ago. He has always been prominent in local and State politics, and always took an active part in the city and county's progress. He leaves a devoted wife and one child. Mr. Bogert was about 42 years of age.

Shipping tags, with or without strings, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Sheriff's Sales.

Sheriff Smith sold at the Court House on Monday the property of John M. Chamberlin in Pine to Mrs. Sarah Tilley for $750; the property of Rudolph Yeager in Catawissa to H. Hoffman's administrators for $80

Buckhorn.

Considerable sport coasting. Some slight accidents occured.

The friends of Ella Henrie gave her a birthday surprise on Thursday evening of last week.

Wm. Appelman had a toe taken off recently.

Chas Werkheiser started for New York city on Tuesday. He is suffering with bronchitis and is going there for treatment.

The mouth organ craze is running high in this section.

Our side walks are in a bad condition.

Grangers desire a full turn out on Friday evening. Something new on hand.

Preaching in Lutheran church next Sunday at 10 o'clock.

A matrimonial affair is being whispered around.

News is a little short this time.

Strange Conduct.

Last Autumn, Dr. W. K. Wilkins, from 1574 Park Ave., New York city, opened negotiations with Dr. Shattuck for the purchase of a half interest in the Bloomsburg Sanitarium, and to this end came on here to see the property in October. After two or three days' investigation he expressed himself highly pleased and agreed to take an interest on terms satisfactory to his father-in-law, Mr. J. M. Mansfield, of Naps county, California, whom he represented as wealthy banker and ranchman and who was to furnish the money to pay the interest on the purchase money for one year, after which, if satisfied with the investment, the payments were to be made. Both parties accepted this liberal offer and Dr. Wilkins, with his wife, came to take possession, on January 3, bringing with them some household furniture, with which they partially furnished their rooms. There being some delay in carrying out the contract on the part of Mr. Mansfield, Dr. Wilkins desired to be considered a boarder until the partnership was made operative and was apparently contentedly waiting funds from California. Last week, Tuesday, Dr. Shattuck being called to New York on business, Dr. Wilkins promised to look after the invalids under treatment, and did so until some time Thursday night. About two o'clock Friday morning the matron called him to a patient who had been taken suddenly worse, and she noticed then that he was fully dressed, but thought nothing of it at the time and retired.

The Doctor and wife not appearing promptly as usual at breakfast, it was supposed they had overslept and it was thought best not to disturb them; but when nine o'clock came and no steps were heard in their rooms, a servant was sent to call them. The doors were locked and repeated rapping and calling failing of any response, the porter was summoned to look through the transom, as the ladies of the Sanitarium were paralyzed with fear, visions of suicide and accidental death, arising before them.

The porter reported the rooms vacant and most of the furniture missing. On going to the depot it was learned that Dr. Wilkins and wife had taken the early morning train for New York and their furniture was upon the depot platform waiting for the next train and labeled G. Frost, New York city. How he managed to move his furniture out without awakening people in adjoining rooms is a mystery. He had to carry it through a long hall in to the east wing and out of the front door of that building, leaving it and the basement door open in his haste. His movements outside were manifest by tracks in the snow and by articles strewn along between the Sanitarium and depot. Instead of going out the front gate, near by, he threw his things over the fence and jumped after them in the shadow of the building. As Dr. Wilkins had not paid his board and his actions were so manifestly fraudulent, Mrs. Shattuck was advised to attach the goo ds, which was done in time to stop them, and Dr. Shattuck was summoned home. At Bell Bend Dr. Wilkins mailed a letter to Mrs. Shattuck, inclosing key of his room, saying he was suddenly called to Boston on important business, and had decided, during the night, to go. Also another letter to Dr. Reber asking him to attend the Sanitarium. What could have induced Dr. Wilkins to attempt such an insane and needless act is beyond conjecture, as it is not known here that he was ever engaged in any shady transaction liable to follow him. He was a prepossessing, gentlemanly-appearing fellow, and by his frank manner and good address, won the confidence of those with whom he came in contact. Dr. Shattuck, by hard work and close attention, has built up a successful business, which, with this fine property, so centrally situated, must rapidly increase its value, and it would, therefore, seem that Dr. Wilkins was an adventurer sailing under false colors and liable to be exposed, or extraordinary fear of something must have caused him to lose his head, to thus abuse hospitality and to sacrifice so ignominiously the business opportunity extended to and accepted by him. Nothing has been heard from Dr. Wilkins since his departure, and after waiting nearly a week for an explanation, Dr. Shattuck feels justified in permitting the facts to be published.

Wanamaker's.

Philadelphia, February 8, 1887.

Tell us by letter what you want and how you'd like it sent,—mail, express, freight—and you'll get it about as well as if you came for it; may be better.

You can begin to get a peep at the fine all-wool spring dress goods.

Prettier things could not well be done in wool. Every year a surprise. Seemed as if the top notch had before been reached but it hadn't.

The all-wool mixtures are a study. Three distinct styles of weave giving check, stripe and jumbled appearance, but not well defined; a suggestion rather than a fact. Take one and try to analyze the colors. Not an easy thing to do. Here pink, gray, brown and garnet so blended by the weaving as to give a very peculiar and pleasing effect, the effect of a solid color when held at a distance. Some with the pink tinge, some with bronze, others olive or tan.

Same in checks and small plaids. Ground of green, brown, blue, steel and lead; plaids formed by threads of white and garnet, old gold and garnet, white and old gold, red and sulphur.

Checks in more than a dozen combinations of red, blue, green, brown, gray, olive and garnet.

Plaids run through various grade to big blocks or to big blocks broken into small ones. Half a score of colorings.

You'll like the Bourette plaids. They were favorites in the dark colors we had for winter; more lovely if possible in the softer spring shades.

Twenty styles of them. Plain grounds, mixed grounds, ranging from the lightest tan to darkest browns and shooting through them both ways the now-you-see-it-now-you-don't bouretted thread that makes the plaid; here a bunch of brilliant color, there a mere nothing and finely drawn at that.

A charming stuff for suits, novel as well.

All these all-wool dress goods, 50 to 54 inches wide; $1 to $1.25

BOOK NEWS has a double mission: to tell the truth about books, and to quote Wanamaker prices on them.

There is no excuse for any reader of BOOK NEWS to be deceived about the character of a book or to pay too much for it. The Wanamaker price in every case is fair, fair to publisher and to buyer. You haven't always been able to get books on that basis.

5 cents; 50 cents a year.

When we ordered those famous English Storm Coats, the Mackintoshes, we chose the work of the best of the four principal London makers. Almost an ideal garment for rough weather. Neither wind, water nor damp can get through it. Heat tries it. As much style as in almost any tailor made coat. Some with deep capes; all fit snugly and often save carrying an overcoat as they are not out of place to wear in any weather. Shades of drab, gray, tan and brown. $15 to $25.

Our new women's suéde gloves are more than meeting the expectations of those who set high store on first class goods of that kind. Handsome yet strong. Better than you've been used to see, and a quarter less in price. Four button $1; six button mousquetaire, $1.25; eight button mousquetaire, $1.37½. Of them we fitly say "yours for service."

Black French Surahs. A new importation, specially selected by our Paris buyer last fall and made just as we directed. Beautiful finish. Many ladies prefer an early choice of such goods.

22-inch, 65 cents.
25-inch, 75 cents.
26-inch, $1.00.

Since these Surahs were ordered there has been a sharp advance in silk prices. But it didn't affect them. We won't let it affect the price now.

Our 24-inch Colored Surahs are here in all the new colorings—more than a hundred shades, from the darkest for street wear to the most delicate tints for evening, $1.15.

Sometimes you want to shut a strange door so that it'll stay shut, spite of pick-locks or sneak-thief ingenuity. Here's a little thing that'll do the business for you. Applied instantly; hardly too big to carry in your pocket-book. Should last for years. 50 cents.

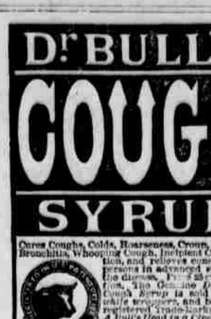
A carpet sweeper that would clean corners would bring fortune to the inventor. The "Wanamaker" won't get into corners, but it's death on carpet dirt anywhere else. Regulate pressure of brush by push on the handle—light save where dirt sticks, there bear on. No battered furniture (rubber fender around). Easy to keep in order (not a cog, not a band about it). $3.

The new goods in Muslin and Cambric Underwear and in Hamburg Embroideries have been opened. New ideas with the new stuffs.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP



Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and relieves consumptive persons in advanced stages of the disease. Price 25 Cents. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold only in sealed wrappers, and bears our registered trade-marks to wit: *A Bull's Head in a Circle, a Red Strip Caution-Label*, and the fac-simile signature of *John W. Bull & A. C. Meyer & Co.*, Sole Props., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

SALVATION OIL,

"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain,"

Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Sores, Frostbites, Backache, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, &c. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

ODD FELLOWS' MEETING!

There will be a public meeting of

I. O. OF O. F.,

Of Benton Lodge, No. 746, To be held in the

M. E. Church, Benton,

FEBRUARY 22, 1887,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Samuel F. Gwinner, of Bucks Co., and other speakers will be present to address the people.

Also, the unwritten work exemplified, in the Lodge Room in the evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A few Hanging Lamps, at greatly reduced prices, at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Closing out cheap at half price, my entire stock of Felt Hats. Call at once for bargains. Mrs. C. E. Rabb, oppocite Corell's furniture store.

If you want anything in dishes, from a single cup or saucer to a full dinner set, go to I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Having just received a cylinder for finishing silks and cloths, I am prepared to clean and dye gents' clothing, ladies' cloaks, sacques, silks, dresses, shawls, &c. Feathers dyed and curled. Packages forwarded by express will receive prompt attention, according to directions. Call or address, J. O. Caswell, dyer, Bloomsburg Woolen Mills. sep24-tf.

I. W. Hartman & Son never get too much first-class butter, nor too many fresh eggs.

Don't forget—Mrs. C. E. Rabb is closing out her entire stock of Felt Hats at half price.

Potatoes wanted at I. W. Hartman & Son's. Cash or trade.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GRAPE JUICE FOR COMMUNION.—The grape crop of A. Speer's vineyards last year was double that of any previous year. His vineyards near Passaic have so increased that he is able to keep a stock five or six years ahead. They have become popular wines among the best physicians in New York, and largely used for communion purposes and for weak and aged persons. For sale by druggists.

The pain and misery suffered by those who are afflicted with dyspepsia are indescribable. The distress of the body is equalled or surpassed by the confusion and torture of the mind, thus making its victims suffer double affliction. The relief that is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla has caused thousands to be thankful for this great medicine. It dispels the causes of dyspepsia, and tones up the digestive organs. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Look! The household cures for sudden pains, stitch, cramps and soreness, is the Hop Plaster.

SCARLET FEVER.—Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is unequaled in the treatment of scarlet fever. Used as a gargle it prevents the throat from becoming diphtheritic, allays the inflammation and subdues the pain. Used to sponge the body it allays the itching inflammation of the skin and destroys infection. Exposed in the sick room it will prevent the spread of contagion and keep the atmosphere wholesome.

TO PRESERVE NATURAL FLOWERS.—Dip the flowers in melted paraffine, withdrawing them quickly. The liquid should be only just hot enough to maintain its fluidity and the flowers should be dipped one at a time, held by the stocks and moved about for an instant to get rid of air bubbles. Fresh cut flowers, free from moisture, make excellent specimens in this way. If you would preserve your health and invigorate your entire system use Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa. [eow.

"My little son, three years of age, was terribly afflicted with scrofula. His head was entirely covered with scrofulous sores, and his body showed many marks of the disease. A few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured him."—W. J. Beckett, Hymera, Ind.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

See what the Secretary of the Interstate Poultry and Pet Stock Association, of Cobden, Illinois, says:

August 3, 1886.

S. S. MYERS.

DEAR SIR.—I have used some of your Chick-er-ne-kee (Poultry Food), and am satisfied that it increases the egg production of my fowls.

A. A COWDERY.

DRUNKENNESS, OR LIQUOR HABIT, CAN BE CURED BY ADMINISTERING DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.—It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio. dec3 86 1y.

C. A. Roberts, of East Wilson, N.Y., had thirteen scrofulous ulcers on his face and neck. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured them.

FREE TRADE.—The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Boschee's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The August Flower for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the German Syrup for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size. jan 28, 1 y, 87, e o w

BENTON, Penna. Feb. 8th. 1887.

Editors COLUMBIAN.—In reading your valuable paper we see little inland towns have their staff correspondents and some of them do quite well especially when there are not harvest news, buck wheat cuttings &c. to report. In mentioning buck wheat it sends a thrill through one to just think of the lovely buck wheat cakes we encounter up Fishingcreek. I dare not attempt to describe them but will say they beat any others in the world. Soon our epicurean appetites will feast on the speckled beauties. But ere that time reaches us we must attend to the election duties and that reminds us that John C. Wenner and Charles Gibbons are candidates for the office of Justice of the Peace. Both are good honest men and either one would make a capable and efficient officer. We think the B & S. R. R. will necessitate the removal of our public school buildings and next election day will settle the question what sort of new buildings we shall get. The R R will cut very close J. J. McHenry's residence. But John wears the same old smile and well he may for the tie trade will overbalance the damage to his property for a man can be happy and live when trade is good even if the locomotive does whistle close his bedroom.

Oh, by the way we must not forget to state there will be a debate in the school house Friday night and as the question and speakers are good the debate cannot be otherwise.

'Tis with sorrow we learn of the death of Mrs. Clinton Lewis near Derrs, Pa. and also Mrs. Christian Moore near Fairmount springs.

Esq. Hirleman is convalescent.

Keller Bros. have a large bay horse for sale. Sound. Weighs 1200 or 1300 lbs. Works every way and can bring 2500 lbs. from Bloom to Benton for money.

Mifflin.

Spelling matches are booming.

Wm. Boyles moved from Mifflin X Roads to Berwick on Thursday.

W. E. Deitrick, of Espy, drove through this place on Saturday.

Thomas Schweppenhiser and family, of Centre, visited relatives in this township on Friday and Saturday.

David Nungesser and Miss Jennie Joslin were married on Monday. On Saturday D. F. Yohe and Miss Dora Varnse did likewise. May peace be with them.

Samuel Knecht, who has been very ill, is slowly recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ash, of Catawissa, are visiting relatives here.

In one of our country schools, where there are forty pupils, the attendance averages over 90 per cent. One of the schools has six boys by the name of Charles.

J. G. Swank drove to Mainville on Saturday.

Stephen Hetler died of lung disease on Friday night. In the death of Mr. Hetler this township has lost an honest, upright and respectable citizen. He will long be remembered by a host of warm friends as one worthy of the highest esteem. He leaves a wife and three children who have the sympathy of all. Twelve years ago a camp of the P. O. S. of A. was organized at Hetlerville. It soon had a membership of 60, whose ages ranged from 21 to 55 years. In the first 10 years not a single death occurred among the members. The first death was that of John Yohe, in the Spring of 1885. Stephen Hetler was a faithful member of the camp and his death is the second.

Experience vs. Inexperience.

It is a matter of regret that in introducing Hood's Sarsaparilla, its proprietors are obliged to overcome a certain distrust by some people who have unfortunately bought worthless compounds mixed by persons ignorant of pharmacy. Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co. are reliable pharmacists of long experience, and they make no claims for Hood's Sarsaparilla which cannot be substantiated by the strongest proof. And we say to those who lack confidence, read the unsolicited testimonials in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and then prove its merits by actual personal test. We are confident you will find it a medicine of peculiar curative value, which can be implicitly relied upon.

Lime Ridge.

Although the various county papers have had correspondents from Centre township for some time, Lime Ridge, a principal part of this township, has not been heard from. It is the purpose of the writer to give the readers of the COLUMBIAN from time to time, such bits of news from this hitherto unheard from quarter, as may seem interesting.

Lime Ridge, a village of from four to five hundred inhabitants, receives its name from a picturesque ledge of lime stone, lying about half a mile back of it. This ridge, too, furnishes employment for a large number of men. There are two churches in the village, two schools, three stores and a post office.

Last Sunday the M. E Sunday school adopted a new and very beautiful Sunday school service, to be continued to the close of the year. It was arranged by Mr. M. I. Low, and will add very much to the attractiveness of the school. This school will compare favorably with any in the Danville district, and has been pronounced by many the best. The attendance during the past month will average about two hundred. The attendance last Sunday was two hundred nineteen.

The C. L. S. C., of Lime Ridge, known as "The Clover Circle" organized three years since, now numbers twenty. The meetings are held semi-monthly and are very interesting indeed. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. M. I. Low, Feb. 18th, at which time "Longfellow day" will be observed by proper memorial exercises.

For some time past it has been obvious that a depot is greatly needed here, and this week a petition is being circulated, requesting Supt. Halstead to order one built.

The Pennsylvania Canal Company are rebuilding the lower lock, at this place, employing a large number of men, under the superintendancy of Silas How.

Instruction in Music.

Mrs. M. A. Smith gives lessons in vocal and instrumental music. She will be pleased to call on any one desiring information as to terms, who will notify her, or can be found for the present at Judge Elwell's. She has had many years' experience as a teacher, and has had charge of the music department in high grade seminaries. [4w.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania on Saturday, the 12th day of February, 1887, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Silver Spring Quarry Company," the character and object of which is to mine, quarry and ship limestone, and the manufacture and sale of lime or any other article of commerce manufactured from limestone and do such other business as permitted in the 18th section of 1 second class, named in section 2 of the Act of Assembly of April 29 1874, and its supplements. The names of the subscribers of the certificate of incorporation are: G. W. Creveling, Aaron Boone, A. M. Creveling, J. E. Boone and C. W. Miller.

jan21 C. W. MILLER, Solicitor.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Wall St., N. Y.

Court Proceedings.

Regular February court convened on Monday morning, Associate Judges Murphy and McHenry on the bench. Judge Elwell being prevented from presiding by illness.

Constables returns taken. Grand Jury called and J. G. Swank appointed foreman, and grand jury sent out, a written charge having been prepared by Judge Elwell.

Report of sale confirmed nisi in following estates: Catharine Farver, Samuel Smith, Elizabeth Clark, Catharine Fedder, Elizabeth Kline, J. A. Hess, Samuel Hagenbuch, David Wagner, Benjamin C. Hess, Joshua Savage.

Road reports confirmed nisi: Greenwood near Ellis Reece; Catawissa, Jackson near Geo. Rumley's; Mt. Pleasant near Hartzell's; Sugarloaf and Jackson near Peterman's; Madison near Funston's; Mt. Pleasant near John Hippensteel's.

Returns of inquest in estates of Elias George, Leonard Sponenberg, A. R. Rutan.

Auditor's report in estate of R. H. Little confirmed nisi.

Estate of Gilbert Fowler, will contest, issue refused.

Opinions filed in Roaringcreek township vs. Driesbach, Pollock vs. Vanderslice, Krickbaum vs. Stiles, estate of Geo. Hess.

True bills were returned against Hiram Long. Not true bills in cases of Clark Dotz, M. Lohrman.

Sylvester Fabringer appointed guardian of Jacob H. Fabringer, Mrs. Mary Dulcey declared feme sole trader.

Citation awarded in estate of Sarah A. Hinteriter.

I. K. Sweppenheiser, Jacob Grover and Samuel Neyhard appointed reviewers of a road in Beaver near D. Shipley's.

Margaret Brittain declared a lunatic and C. C. Evans appointed committee.

Report of viewers of a bridge in Sugarloaf confirmed nisi.

Citation awarded in estate of Joseph Houghton.

Commonwealth vs. H. Haviland, case tried, not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. H. Long, case tried, not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Supervisor of Locust, nol pros allowed on payment of costs.

Commonwealth vs. Supervisor of Pine, nol pros allowed on payment of costs.

Commonwealth vs. Geo. Fisher, deft. pleads guilty, sentence suspended.

Peter Fisher, Charles, Michael, Thos. Shuman, J. P. Smith, C. A Shuman, and Daniel Singley appointed inspectors of a bridge.

Commonwealth vs. H. O'Blosser, jury called and verdict of not guilty entered.

Report of grand jury filed. Court adjourned Wednesday morning at 10, until Thursday morning at 9.

For scrofula, improverished blood and general debility, Scott's Emulsion of pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, has no equal in the whole realm of medicine. Read the following: "I gave one bottle of Scott's Emulsion to my own child for scrofula, and the effect was marvelous."—O. M. GRAY, M. D., White Hall, Ind.

Exhibition at the Danville Hospital.

On Friday evening Jan. 28th at 7 o'clock the Amusement Hall at the Hospital began to fill to witness an exhibition given by the attendants of the institution and the house was soon filled by the inmates and employees. Since the amusement Hall has been completed the unfortunates of the place have been treated to a number of concerts and entertainments of different kinds but none of them were appreciated or applauded so heartily as this one. Although the first attempt for Hospital talent it was voted a grand success throughout. The actors without exception carried all their parts well. At half past seven the curtain rose and a tableau representing Music was seen. The tableau was grand and seemed to give a peep to the golden realms. Miss Lou S. Butler, Miss Clara Heiler, and Miss Ida Coxey were the actors in this scene. Next in order was a flower song, with part of the singers' features visible through canvas, representing sun-flowers. This was composed of Misses Kate Smith, Hattie Hester, Lou Butler, Maggie O'Brien and Tirza McGinnes and was rendered with good effect. Next on the programme was a brief comedy entitled the "Postal Card" and was played effectually by Jennie Bayler, Alice Smith, Regina Wireman, Dr. Selp, Lou S. Butler and Milton Falck. The next scene was an old man (Elmer Ohl) reading a paper and keeping an eye on his daughter (Maggie O'Brien) who has two lovers Robert (W. Diehl) and Frank (Chas Feit). This had a taking affect on the audience and was encored very heartily. The following also took part: Zella Moyer, Kate Smith, Hattie Hester and Austin Ohl. The next was "Vilkins and his Dinah" with an explanatory song. The characters in this were Austin Ohl, the rich merchant, Miss Julia Black his daughter and E. E. Ohl the lover. Then "Jingle Bells" a sleighing song was given by the entire troupe and the concert concluded with a song "Good Night Ladies." E. E. O.

A Sunday in Charleston.

A correspondent writing to the Lancaster *Intelligencer* January 16th thus speaks of Charleston and its surroundings:

It maybe pleasant to ride all night on the cars through this Southern country, through the pine woods, with a rumble and rattle over bridges that may be safe and sound, but if they are, make a terrible creaking and groaning as we pass by; through the thick, limitless swamps, on miles and miles of trestles that may or may not be ready to sink into the mud with our increased weight added to that of the train—all this may be pleasant, but I don't think so, and I know it isn't the greatest delight in the world to be routed out of a middling sound sleep that one has succeeded in getting into, in spite of above mentioned hindrances, at four o'clock in the morning by the porter poking one in the ribs and saying "Charleston, sah."

We are driven in a terrible hurry to our hotel, where we awaken the sleeping nightclerk, who sends us a million steps to bed and we know nothing till this morning.

This is Sunday. We are to spend Sunday here among the ruins. Evidently these earthquakes here were the work of the devil, for the devastation seems to have been most seriously visited upon the churches. Our devotional exercises for the morning consists in making visits to these churches, with their steeples tumbled down, roofs broken in, and windows broken out, the altars broken and the worshipers gathered in lower buildings elsewhere.

We fully expected that our visit would be heralded to the town by a fair-sized quake, for they are to be had almost upon demand. By some mismanagement the quake anticipated us by about ten hours, which one we will call ours, if we do not have another before to-morrow morning when we leave for Florida.

My friend says I am wrong in attributing the quakes to his Satanic majesty, for no more harm was done to the churches than to the jail, but I lay him on the table by assuring him that "the devil takes care of his own," and while the churches were kicking up a racket the same cause rattled the jail doors open., and a general jail delivery followed.

"Were there many hurt or killed?" we asked an old darkey who told us how the prisoners of the jail clambered over the wall, murders, thieves and all, and escaped; surely an ill wind it must be that blows no good to some one.

"Any hurt?" asked he. "Lawd bless yo', yes. Why, de little shop I hed rented down hea, the roof war shooked in, an' my ole wife and child war killed, an' dey had to dig me outen' it."

Said another man. "The scene and disorder of it were most wonderful. My wife was shaken out of bed, and it was with difficulty that I kept from following her. The house was rocking up on one side and down the other. Ornaments on a mantel on one side the room were throw clear across the room. We ran into the street—everybody was in the streets. Houses were cracking and dropping part here, part there; chimneys were falling in every direction. The air was so full of dust and smoke that it was all a thick darkness. Fire broke out and blazed up all over the city. The whole population of the city lifted up its voice in weeping and wailing, refusing to be comforted—and indeed there was no one to offer comfort. Many thought it was the last day, and acted accordingly, making the world hideous with their lamentations. The negroes were on their faces in the dust, others on their knees praying, their terror adding intensely to the supplications. Dogs howled, chickens squawked, mules brayed, hogs squealed, and the goats ceased to eat tin cans. Oh, it was awful! I shall never forget it!

There is not a sound brick house in the city, and not over one hundred chimneys that did not have to be repaired. Bricklayers had a harvest—four, five and six dollars a day. The price for topping a chimney was thirty dollars."

In our walk around the city we saw hundreds of houses cracked from roof to foundation. But they are busy repairing the damages, and props are being taken down and the rubbage removed.

IN SHIRT SLEEVES WITH OPEN WINDOW.

This is a beautiful day; I am writing in my shirt sleeves with my window open. I see a goat trying to climb a high board fence, and five hundred darkey women, each with a baby, lolling in the sunshine. I see a thousand and white and black children playing, and here four thousand more. I'll bet a dollar that the earthquake didn't kill a dog, for they are all here yet. An old woman over the way is driving a good trade in her fruit and cake store, and the street cars are hauling loads of people to the beautiful cemetery they call Magnolia. We were there to-day before dinner.

The city of Charleston is by no means a pretty city—not half so pretty as Savannah—but Charleston's city of the dead is the prettiest spot I have ever seen. I would say it encloses twenty acres. There are two lakes in the centre, fed by the salt tide from the ocean, and crossed by rustic bridges.

The rose bushes are almost budding, their leaves are green, and fine trees of holly show their red berries in a wealth of green leaves. Neatly trimmed hedges border the lots and form bowers at the entrance There are evergreen trees of every variety, and bushes of some kind that are already filling with magnificent blooms of red. Everywhere are live oaks and magnolias with their festoons of Spanish moss.

I have seen a number of fine live oaks, but in this cemetery is one that surpasses any I have ever seen. It stanns isolated from the others, and has had a great deal of careful attention and judicious and artistic work in its surroundings to show it at its best. It is evidently of great age, and with its long, friendly branches, from which the moss hangs and moves in the wind most delightfully, it looks the patriarch of the place, and seems to appreciate the sacredness and solemnity of its surroundings. The mocking birds and robins were fluttering around singing an occasional note, while farther off a blue jay scolded about something—perhaps for fear we had brought with us a bit of Northern snow.

Just to be seen out in the harbor is Fort Sumpter, silent now with her sad history.

One of the prettiest monuments among the thousands in Magnolia is one raised, as it says, to the sons of Charleston who fell in defense of their city, and to those who fell and have unknown graves in soil and around prisons far from their home.

A lawyer may break a man's will, but the lawyer is out of practice who can break a woman's will.

The Crops of Last Year.

The following is a summary of the year 1886 as prepared by Statistician J. R, Dodge for the Department of Agriculture:

The season of 1886 has produced an abundance for the supply of all domestic wants, and for all foreign demands liable to be made during the ensuing year. The corn crop, the largest in area and value of all tillage crops, is again a short one, averaging only 22 bushels per acre, the smallest in rate of yield, except that of 1881, in the recent series of short crops, though the largest in absolute product of the five crops that failed to reach an average yield.

Wheat has had a much better season than that of 1885, and with a larger breadth, and a yield of 12.4 bushels per acre gives 100,000,000 bushels more than the previous crop, sufficient for a surplus larger than recent exportation.

Oats has yield of 26.4 bushels per acre, making an aggregate product of 624,134,000 bushels. Its volume is only five million bushels less than that of last year, and its value per bushel is 29.8 cents against 28.5 cents last year.

Cotton has made a crop which is apparently slightly less than that of last year—between six and a third and six and a half million bales, of fine quality, an ample supply for all markets.

Hay is an average crop, producing about 45,000,000 tons on an area of 38,000,000 acres.

Barley, rye, and buckwheat have made a medium yield. Irish potatoes are somewhat under average, sweet potatoes abundant, and fruits in moderate supply, though unequally distributed. The year may be considered one of medium fruitfulness, and prices are low for most of the products of agriculture.

The temperature in April was high in the Eastern and Middle States, and in the Ohio Valley; a little above an average west of the Mississippi, but low in the Western Gulf States. May was excessively warm for the season in Missouri and Kansas. June was abnormally cool, except in Florida, the mountain regions, and the Pacific Slope In the regions of arable culture, July and August were generally cool, except in the Missouri Valley, where there was a marked excess of heat. It was fortunate for the maturing of late crops that in September temperature was everywhere above the average of a series of years.

The rainfall of April was deficient in the South Atlantic region, slightly so on the Pacific Slope, but above average in the extreme Northwest, and elsewhere nearly normal. The abnormal festures of the May precipitation was a drouth in the Western Gulf States, and some deficiency of moisture in the Missouri Valley. In June the Western Gulf States enjoyed a comparatively large rainfall, and the South Atlantic States an excess which proved injurious to crops, which in the Missouri Valley grew more severe till August, with little moisture to the end of the season. The South Atlantic States which had been surfeited with rain until the crop of cotton was maturing, were sadly deficient in September, an alternation severely trying to the vigor of the cotton plant at a critical time. Elsewhere there was nearly normal rainfall generally, though more than usual on the Western Gulf coast.

Going West.

SOME ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF WESTERN LIFE.

There are many now looking for the goal of their hopes towards the setting sun. Thousands will go West this spring. Various and conflicting reports come from the Western States and Territories. Some, returning from there, have only words of praise; others dwell upon long lists of disadvantages.

And, leaving out the wonderful personal experiences travelers sometimes relate, both sides of the story are in the main correct. But the one class of narrators see only the bright side, while the other class see only the dark side of the picture. While it is very cold in the greater part of the west, and the winds are high; it is also true that the land is good and easy to be got. The man who goes to the west expecting to see beautiful homes and well-fenced fields, is sure to be disappointed. The Mississippi valley was never noted for architecture. The houses are small and the manner of living of the inhabitants comparatively simple. Certainly there are many exceptional places and sections of country, but generally this is the case. The settler upon government lands will very likely find snakes and dogs and other ground animals wholly unknown in his eastern home and not described in the railway circular. It will take him some time to eradicate these. Once in awhile grasshoppers or a wind drought will destroy a crop. The heat may be greater in the summer and the cold more severe in the winter than he is used to having. And if he pays much attention to these things and has enough money he will probably come back and tell the neighbors about them. On the other hand, it is one of the most easily settled countries on the face of the earth. It will produce as much as any other country, produce it sooner, and keep on producing it longer. It is rapidly becoming accessible to railroads; the land is free; and a person in a few years with a few hundred dollars and a little industry can become well off. There is no elysium on the shores of time outside of poetry. They tell of a land where bread grows on trees and clothing is unnecessary, but the mosquitoes are bothersome and the heat is intense. The western emigrant should balance the vagaries of the climate against the fertility of the soil, and the severity of his privations against the plentitude of his pocketbook, and console himself with the thought that he has done as well there as he could do anywhere, has done it quicker, and in a land where generations will have room to breathe after he is gone.

Population of Illinois Declining.

It is a surprise to learn that the population of Illinois outside Cook county is beginnig to decline. There has not been an actual enumeration since the census of 1880, but a school census is taken every two years, and the one taken in the state last year may be accepted as a basis for a pretty nearly correct estimate of the population. This shows that the Illinois population has increased from 3,077,871 in 1880 to 3,186,237 in 1886—an increase of 108,366 in six years. This is a very slight growth—only about 3½ per cent. in six years—or a trifle over one-half per cent a year. But it appears that Cook county (Chicago) swallows up all this and more besides, and leaves the remainder of the state with 200,000 smaller population than it had in 1880.

Stammerers and Stutterers.

A VISIT TO AN INSTITUTE WHERE DEFECTS OF SPEECH ARE THOROUGHLY CORRECTED.

From the New York Times.

Recently the writer was a guest of Prof. I. R. Aldrich at his institute for the correction and cure of stammering and other vocal defects. His luxuriously furnished rooms are located at No. 9 West Fourteenth street, where, although surrounded by a group of speech sufferers and very busy, he received his visitor hospitably, and in response to questions said in substance:

Stammerers as a class have been badly misunderstood. The world has considered their infirmity unnecessary and a mark of intellectual inferiority. My experience with several hundred pupils has proved to me that speech sufferers are as intelligent and quick-witted as any class of persons whatever, and certainly some of the brightest men have been afflicted with stammering. Some theologians assert that St. Paul was a stammerer. Charles Lamb was an inveterate stutterer. The sufferings of these unfortunate persons are real, and, without outside aid, not one in a hundred could possibly correct their defect. The reason that these nervous habits of speech are so difficult to correct is because we all learn to speak from imitation, and not one educated person in a hundred can intelligently explain the mechanical structure of a single syllable. Therefore stammering or stuttering can be said to be a defect of this faculty, the mechanical and physical parts of which we exercise unconsciously. To correct this defect my pupils are taught to make speech a conscious effort, and to a certain extent to keep the mind upon the physical act, put forth in respiration, vocalization, and articulation. The rules of speech which they are taught effectually and at once counteract the tendency to spasmodic utterance. At first they are not permitted to speak to any one but myself. Usually after six or seven days' practice with me they are able to put the rules into use with considerable expression and naturalness. Then they are allowed to converse to a limited extent with others. To make the cure permanent and perfect new habits of speech must be acquired."

How long have you been engaged in this work, professor?"

"About nine years; seven in this city. In 1880 I came to New York a stranger, having had but one pupil from this city in my Utica school. One of the first cases I had here was a young man in whom the late Peter Cooper was interested. He was permanently cured and Mr. Cooper gave me an unqualified indorsement of my method with permission to publish the same. Within three months I had all the pupils I could attend to and have been busy ever since."

"Are all of your pupils cured?"

"Yes, except in rare cases when there is some organic defect or a lack of a reasonable amount of application and determination. All, however, are greatly benefited."

"Who sends you pupils?"

A great many are sent to me by physicians who make a specialty of nervous diseases."

A SWINDLER

does not refer possible purchasers to his victims. The Athlophoros Co. gladly refers sufferers from rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatics, nervous or sick headache, kidney and liver complaints to those who *have been cured* of these diseases by Athlophoros, and will furnish names and addresses of many such persons to those desiring them. Athlophoros is the only remedy for these diseases that can stand such a test.

A. L. Thomas, Cuba, N. Y., says: "My son, J. M. Thomas, had been suffering from rheumatism for several months. Athlophoros relieved him of the pain, and reduced the swelling of the joints, and the lameness entirely disappeared. I have seen those having neuralgia cured by taking one dose."

A. Beard, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., says: "I have been troubled for some time with sciatica and rheumatism, brought on by working in a damp place. I could find no remedy in medicine I was using, until I tried a bottle of Athlophoros, which gave me immediate relief."

Mrs. Alfred Thurston, 42 North Main Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa., says: "I am not troubled with rheumatism now, since using Athlophoros. I believe, should it in any case fail to relieve and permanently cure, the cause would be that the directions were not faithfully followed."

J. J. Savitz, Nazareth, Pa., says: "I gave two bottles of Athlophoros to my sister, and she has entirely recovered. She was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism and St. Vitus' dance, and although we had two of the best doctors, she gradually grew worse. She would scream from pain night and day. I heartily recommend it.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

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PRICE $1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00.

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the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS.

The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Never fails to cure. 15 cents at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED (samples free) FOR SCOTT'S beautiful ELECTRIC CORSETS, BRUSHES, BELTS, ETC. No risk; quick sales. Territory given; satisfaction guaranteed. DR. SCOTT, 841 Broadway, N. Y. febd4t.

Ladies Enamel your tops once a week and you have the finest polished stove in the world. For sale by all grocers and dealers. jan21d4t.

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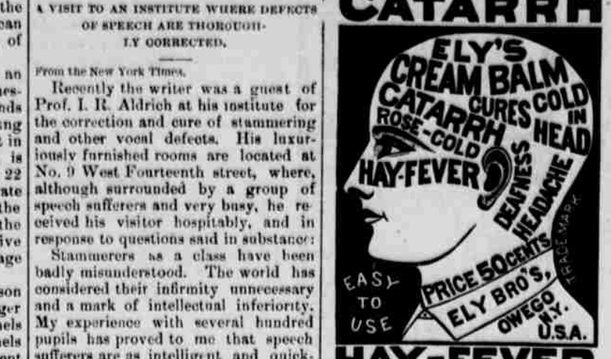
CATARRH



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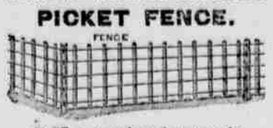

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It Sells for Five Cents Per Pound, in Boxes.

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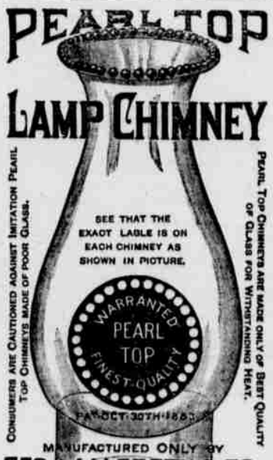

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To J. H. MAIZE, Attorney-at-Law, Agt., Bloomsburg, Pa. jan14-3ms.

Something About Stable Manure and

BAUGH'S $25 PHOSPHATE

At a recent meeting of Lancaster county farmers, the following statement was made, viz.:

"In experiments made by Sir John Bennet Lawes and Dr. J. H. Gilbert, in England, a plot of ground where commercial Fertilizers have been used for *forty successive years*, the wheat crop is as good now as when the experiments began, and better than a similar plot that received stable manure alone for the same period."

The most reliable Commercial Fertilizers are RAW BONE MANURES!

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At the old stand, under the Exchange Hotel,
BLOOMSBURG PA

RHEUMATISM AND CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., May 28. 1886.
Pardee Medicine Co.,

GENTLEMEN:—Nearly all winter I was confined to my room with inflammatory rheumatism. I commenced using Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, but after taking it for a time the pain became more intense, and I was alarmed and feared the remedy was making me worse, but continued its use and soon the pain left me, and I gradually improved, the soreness leaving my arms and shoulders and seeming to pass out at my toes. It has completely cured me. At the time I commenced using the remedy I had a threat difficulty and the catarrh, which I found to be better after taking it, and it occurred to me to use it as a gargle, which I did, and to my great satisfaction I improved rapidly, and to-day am free from both rheumatism and catarrh. I consider it indispensable as a family medicine. I take one teaspoonful after breakfast and find it a splendid tonic. I would advise you to recommend it as a gargle for throat troubles and catarrh, for I know it will cure. I have seen some remarkable cures from the use of this remedy, and it is one I can recommend to all.

I am, very truly yours,
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Less than one-half the Amount cured him.

John C. Heron, of 46, 4th street, Rochester, has been troubled for years with rheumatism in the shoulders and about the heart. He gave a physician ten dollars for an examination, and he merely informed him that he had rheumatism of the heart. He was cured by Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, and for less than one-half the money paid for the examination.

Ask your druggist for Dr. Pardee's Remedy, and take no other. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles, $5.

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BAUGH & SONS,
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For Sale by C. W. LOW, Orangeville, Pa.
ESTABLISHED 1854.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	8 30	....Scranton....	6 10	9 15	2 05
8 54	12 26	8 26	....Bellevue....	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 22	8 22	...Taylorville...	6 20	9 26	2 15
8 40	12 15	8 16	..Lackawanna..	6 27	9 34	2 22
8 33	12 08	8 10	....Pittston....	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 03	8 03	...West Pittston.	6 40	9 47	2 36
8 22	11 58	7 58	....Wyoming....	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54	.....Maltby.....	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50	....Bennetts....	6 53	10 00	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42	Plymouth Junc.	7 02	10 10	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38	....Plymouth....	7 07	10 15	3 00
7 54	11 34	7 34	.....Avondale...	7 12	10 20	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 30	....Nanticoke...	7 15	10 25	3 10
7 43	11 23	7 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 23	10 32	3 17
7 30	11 12	7 12	..Shickshinny..	7 37	10 44	3 39
7 18	11 00	7 00	....Hick's Ferry.	7 50	11 11	3 52
7 11	10 54	6 54	...Beach Haven..	7 57	11 17	4 06
7 05	10 47	6 47	....Berwick....	8 04	11 13	4 05
6 58	10 41	6 41	..Briar Creek..	8 10	11 20	4 12
6 54	10 38	6 38	..Willow Grove..	8 14	11 25	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 34	...Lime Ridge...	8 19	11 29	4 20
6 42	10 27	6 27	.....Espy.....	8 25	11 36	4 27
6 36	10 21	6 21	...Bloomsburg...	8 30	11 44	4 34
6 30	10 16	6 16	....Rupert....	8 36	11 50	4 40
6 25	10 11	6 11	Catawi'a Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
6 08	9 56	5 56	....Danville....	8 58	12 13	5 04
6 00	9 49	5 49	....Chulasky....	9 05	12 20	5 12
5 55	9 45	5 45	....Cameron....	9 09	12 25	5 17
5 40	9 32	5 32	Northumberland	9 25	12 40	5 35
p.m.	am.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb.18t,182

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Jan. 30, 1887. Trains leave Sunbury:

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 5.40 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.50 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 4.55 a. m.; Washington 6.05 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie ar 1 all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.35—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

5.30 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

4.25 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.50 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.36 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.35 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.54 a. m., Sunbury 12.45 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.50 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10p.m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

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Bloomsburg, Pa., Friday, February 11, 1887.

A New Tramp Law.

WHAT A CHESTER COUNTY MINISTER PROPOSES—WAYFARER'S LODGES.

Rev. William L. Bull, of Chester county, has prepared an act to be presented to the legislature providing for the temporary care and employment of wayfarers. It is intended to abate the tramp nuisance, and has the endorsement of a number of prominent citizens of the state. After providing for the establishing and maintaining of wayfarers' lodges, or places at which homeless or destitute persons may receive food and shelter, the third section of the act reads:

Whenever any homeless or destitute person shall apply at the wayfarers' lodge for food and shelter it shall be the duty of the person in charge thereof to furnish such applicant that he or she will be required to labor in return therefor, to perform work for a space not exceeding one hour and a half for each night's shelter in the lodge in return for such food and shelter; if any person applying at a lodge for food or shelter shall refuse to work, or having received food and shelter in any wayfarers' lodge shall refuse to perform work, as above mentioned, and being physically able to work it shall be the duty of the superintendent or any officer of such lodge to cause such person to be brought forthwith before a magistrate or justice of the peace, and upon proof before him that such person so applying at the lodge for food or shelter has refused to work or having received food and shelter in any lodge and has refused to perform work therefor, and is physically able to perform the work demanded, and that no person had notice that he or she would be required to perform work in return for food and shelter, such refusal shall be evidence of vagrancy, and such magistrate or justice of the peace may commit such person as "vagrant."

Interstate Agricultural Convention, at Lake Charles.

Governor McEnery, of Louisiana, has issued a call for an Interstate Convention in the interest of stock-raising, dairying, fruit-growing, and general agriculture, to be held at Lake Charles La., on the 22d, 23rd and 24th of February, 1887.

The convention will be formally opened on Wednesday morning, after the close of Mardi Gras.

One of the most noteworthy indications of the great industrial progress of the Gulf States is the marked attention of their public men to agriculture and the efforts they are making to bring the theory and the methods of agriculture in those States into harmony with the teachings of science and the highest demands of a progressive civilization. Nature has been prodigal of her gifts to the State of Louisiana. For fertility of soil, salubrious climate, and for great variety of products, Louisiana ranks among the most favored countries of the globe.

Governor McEnery has shown commendable wisdom in thus giving the weight of his official influence to call a convention which cannot fail to be of inestimable value to the farm interest of that State and the country generally. We trust it may be widely noticed by the press, and that the results may be all the people anticipate.

This convention is so called that excursionists can remain in New Orleans till the close of Mards Gras and take the train for Lake Charles on Tuesday evening.

Full information in regard to the convention and the low rates of transportation, can be obtained by addressing the Secretary,

S. A. KNAPP,
Lake Charles, La.

Sub-Treasurer Canda Explains.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Mr. Canda, United States sub-treasurer in this city, was shown a telegram from Montreal statinfi that a quantity of counterfeit United States $1 bills have been put in circulation in Canada. The telegram states that the counterfeits were numbered B 18,631,361, and are an excellent imitation of the genuine notes. Mr. Canda, said he had heard of no such counterfeits, and none of them had been presented at the treasury for redemption. He claimed that genuine bills are often mistaken for bogus bills by people who are not experts, if they differ at all from the notes they are accustomed to handle. Mr. Canada said that these mistakes are particularly liable to happen now, because two years ago when the government stopped issuing one and two-dollar bills a number of people collected all they could of these denominations and put them away. Now that the new silver certificates are in circulation they are paying out the old bills many of which are of an almost forgotten issue, and as they are faded, they are mistaken for counterfeits.

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Phœnix, of London	5,266,570
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,976
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,050
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,580

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